INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 25— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"EVERY LATHI BLOW A NAIL IN GOVT'S COFFIN"

CONGRESS DETERMINED TO CONTROL FINANCE

—:o:—

Army Must Be Subordinate To Legislature

ALL-INDIA LEADERS FOREGATHER AT ALLAHABAD

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS' EMPHATIC DEMAND

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Except the Madras contingent practically all prominent Congress leaders are here. Among those already arrived are Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Dr. B. C. Roy, Sjts. Mahadeo Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mathradas Tricumdas, Shankerlal Banker, Pandit Govindvallabh Pant, D. C. Lahiri, Chowdry, Chaudri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

DISCUSSIONS.

Owing to Pandit Motilal's state of health no formal meeting of the leaders is likely till Sunday. Conversations however are constantly taking place. The impression gained is that there is no chance whatsoever of the Congress accepting the London Conference decisions, as embodied in the Premier's statement.

The subject matter of discussion in the Congress Working Committee will perhaps be whether the Congress should reject the Premier's offer summarily or suspend the present activities and leave the way open for further negotiations.

PRINCIPAL OBSTACLES.

The principal obstacles in the way and the Congress accepting the present offer appear to be first the peace question and public debts. The Congress leaders maintain that unless an impartial tribunal adjudge a particular debt as one raised for national needs, such a debt should be repudiated.

Secondly the popular legislature must have some control over military expenditure, whether the defence is temporarily reserved or not.

Thirdly there is to be rapid Indianisation of the army. Next the legislature must control without hindrance or reservation the country's fiscal policy, regarding currency and exchange. Finally while not interfering with the pay and prospects of the present employees, the legislature must control unreservedly future recruitment of all-Indian Services.—A. P. Special.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi left for Allahabad last night to attend the Working Committee Meeting.

BOMBAY LEADERS FOR ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

In response to Congress President's invitation Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi members of the Congress Working Committee and Mrs. Perin Captain an ex-president of a local "War Council" left on Thursday night for Allahabad.

BHAGWANDAS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

—:o:—

For 'Attempting To Murder Approver

JALGAON, Jan. 28.

Bhagwandas one of the accused in the Bhusawal Bomb Case was sentenced to-day by the District Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, to transportation for life for the attempted murder of Jaigopal the approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. While the Bhusaval Bomb Case was being heard at Jalgaon in February 1930, it was alleged that Bhagwandas rushed to the tent where Jaigopal, who was a witness in the case, was lodged in the Court compound and shot at and wounded him and Nanackchand, Jaigopal's police escort. Bhagwandas was found guilty in the Bhusaval Bomb Case and awarded nine years rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

"POLITICAL PRISONERS HANDCUFFED"

—:o:—

During Transfer From Muttra To Lucknow

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Jan. 27.

Independence Day was celebrated widely throughout the Muttra District. At Muttra and Brindaban the towns were decorated with Swarajya flags. Shops, ekkas, tongas, bicycles and motors had all the tri-coloured flags flying. The procession that passed through the town of Muttra was about half a mile long and hundreds of women participated in it. There were demonstrations of the several aspects of the Jail life, which the Indian patriots are undergoing at present both in the procession of Muttra and Brindaban. All through there was great enthusiasm. At Muttra and Brindaban the Independence resolutions were read respectively by Shrimati Sobhagwati Devi and Shrimati Shani Devi.

POLITICAL PRISONERS HANDCUFFED.

Messrs. Akshaya Kumar Karna, Sohan Lal, Ram Singh and 19 others were transferred from the Muttra Jail to the Lucknow Camp Jail. All the prisoners were handcuffed and had to carry their own luggage.

KARNATAK CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

—:o:—

No Police Interference

KOD PEASANTS DEMAND REMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 28.

Reports of the celebration of "Independence Day" without police interference are reaching here from all parts of the Karnatak. After the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders every important place in the Karnatak has expressed its full confidence in these celebrations and assured support as heretofore to any future programme. All decided to continue the fight without a break. The Kod Taluka Peasants' Conference demanded complete remission of land revenue this year and half remission till Madagmasur and Bhairampad irrigation schemes are undertaken and completed.

Picketing Goes Strong

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JETPUR, Jan. 29.

A batch of 30 volunteers of the Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Kathiawar, arrived here last night under the ledership of Sjt. Chunilal Kothari. Picketing of foreign cloth started this morning. Fifteen merchants immediately responded to the terms of the Mandal. Picketing on other shops continues strongly. Other batches of volunteers from Amreli and Porbandar are expected to arrive shortly.

PANDIT MOTILAL SLEEPS WELL & NO TEMPERATURE

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The following bulletin under the signatures of Sir Nalratan Sircar, Drs. Jivaraj Mehta, B. C. Roy, Banerji, M. A. Ansari and Atal, has been issued: "Pandit Motilal Nehru slept fairly well last night. He had no temperature. His general condition continues to be the same as yesterday, and he took nourishment this morning as usual."—A. P. Special.

MOTILAL TO BE REMOVED TO CALCUTTA?

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

It appears that all members of the Working Committee have now been released except Babu Mohan Lal Saksena of Lucknow and Sjt. Chowdry Abdul Haq of Punjab now confined in Gorakhpur Jail, both of whom are substituted members of the Working Committee.

Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. B. C. Roy are leaving for Calcutta to-night.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's state of health remains as before and will now be under the treatment of Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. Das Gupta of Calcutta. The latter arrived to-day.

There is a talk of removing Pandit Motilal again to Calcutta for treatment.

KOTHARI'S TERMS TO KATHIAWAR MERCHANTS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JETUR, Jan. 29.

After his last conference with cloth merchants here on 23rd instant Sjt. Manilal Kothari arrived here to-day from Wadhwan and met the merchants, now considering his terms. They hope to decide by to-morrow. Batches of Botad Volunteers after successful picketing at Gondal arrived last night headed by Sahi Bhai and started picketing next morning. Total collections for constructive work made by Sjt. Manilal Kothari during three days amount to Rs. 16,000, Rs. 5,000 being from friends in Rajkot.

VIRAMGAM LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Jan. 29.

'Dictator' Nanubhai Parekh, Sardar Chamanlal Sjt. Vaishnav, Pandits, Pranjivandas and eight other workers have been arrested. Viramgam observes hartal while arrests continue.

"VILLAGE CHALLENGES THE EMPIRE"

—:o:—

Brailsford On India's Nationalists Movement

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford in an article in the "New Leader" entitled "Village Challenges the Empire" describes the five days he spent in villages of Gujerat which he says were amongst most memorable and painfull of his stay in India. He declares that the nationalist movement there is at its height and enable one to realise the extremes of devotion and endurance of which it is capable and the Indian Government at its worst, using or, tolerating in tax collecting, physical brutality and contempt for Law which he would have refused to credit without evidence of his senses.

PUNJAB WHEAT FOR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Rebate Of One-Third Freight Allowed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

A Government of India communique says:—

The Government of India have given very careful consideration to the represtations that have been made to them that some part of existing surplus of Indian wheat would find a market in Calcutta if railway freights from the Punjab to Calcutta were reduced.

Their investigations do not lead them to anticipate that any feasible reduction in freight rates would result in so substantial an increase in the movement of wheat from Punjab to Calcutta that there would be no net loss to the Railway revenues.

REBATE OF ONE-THIRD.

But they have arranged with the Punjab Government that railway administrations concerned will grant from February 1, until March 31, 1931 a rebate of one-third of freight on all consignments of wheat booked to Calcutta from all stations in the Punjab.

The cost of this rebate will be borne by the Punjab Government but will be refunded to them should the grant of rebate be followed by a substantial increase in tonnage of wheat imported by rail into Calcutta.—A. P.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister received a deputation of members of Parliament interested in securing British entry for the Schneider Race.—B. O. W.

"LAWS CREATED IN INDIA PENALISE LOVE OF COUNTRY"

Repression Moulded India Into United Nation

MUSLIM MEMBER'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF BUREAUCRATIC RULE

Assembly Adopts Roy's Motion About R. T. C.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

"Why do you shirk responsibility and be slave of Blue Book" protested Mr. B. Das, but Sir Hari Singh Gour's love of Blue Books and Mr. Chetty's attempt to pose as a peace-maker contributed towards depriving the Assembly of an important opportunity to tell the House of Commons that it did not lag behind the Commons in debating the issues raised at the Round Table Conference. In fact, no less than a dozen speakers had come prepared for the full-dress debate including Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Yakub and Mr. Rajah.

Sir George Rainy had come with a bundle of papers and Sir James Crerar too was ready with his reply should the debate develop into question of release of prisoners. But a series of tragedies occured.

STRANGE PROCEDURE.

It has been a well-known practice of the House since the days of Sir Frederick Whyte that owing to the fewness of non-official days, the question hour is dispensed with and the lunch hour is reduced to 45 minutes but to-day the President gave the House an hour-and-half's rest. This meant that the debate could not be concluded to-day, especially as Mr. Yamin Khan's tale of discomfort at the last election drew out many maiden speeches of back-benchers, who had suffered similar difficulties.

However, when the House reassembled all galleries were full and all members in New Delhi were in their seats. Even Sir George Schuster, who was away, was brought in by a whip as the debate proceeded. For half an hour Mr. K. C. Roy kept the mouse engaged in a manner that a first-class debate was promised.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OUT OF ORDER.

Hardly had he finished when the President intimated what had become well known in the lobbies before, that he considered the motions for the release of prisoners out of order. Sir Hari Singh Gour wished to run away from issue and and it was an unconscious act of Sir Hugh Cocke which led to the postponement, because Sir George Rainy's proposal to keep amendments adjourned till another day had been accepted by the House, but Sir Hugh's suggestion was at once adopted and the resolution of Mr. Roy was passed without debate.

Little did Sir Hugh Cocke or Sir Harisingh Gour realize that this postponement would throw them into the very pit which they wished to avoid, by avoiding, a debate on Mr. B. Das' amendment for general amnesty.

Now came the resolution of Mr. Sadiq Hassan for a policy of conciliation through amnesty. The fact that such a resolution should come from the Punjab Muslim member was first of all, a slap to Government, which has always pleaded that Punjab Muslims stood behind the Government for demanding the blood of Congress. Its support by other parts of the House was striking and Sir James Crerar's plea for the Police showed that his job was that of a Chief of Police and not either of an administrator or of a statesman but as neither side could finish the debate the resolution stood adjourned till next Wednesday.

The Opposition Party Whips are annoyed, as they did not wish to precipitate the issue at a time when their ranks were thin and wished to carry on the Round Table Conference debate till the next week, but such a result is inevitable when there is incompetent leadership.

"I DO NOT KNOW" SAYS MR. YOUNG.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The galleries were crowded when the Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions, including one on the Round Table Conference by seeking the publication of the papers.

Sir James Crerar answering to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh stated that the approximate number of those who had taken part in the Burma rebellion was 2,600. The approximate number of casualties on the side of the rebels was 300 or more killed and 130 wounded and about 1,250 captured. Casualties amongst the police and troops were three killed and seven wounded. Other casualties are: One forest engineer, ten headmen and Government subordinates murdered by the rebels. Operations were carried out mainly by the military police, but assistance of regular troops had been given, as and when necessary.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, was considerably heckled regarding Government's failure to place before the Sandhurst Committee the scheme of Indianisation prepared under Lord Rawlinson's direction. He first replied that there was no such scheme of the Government of India.

Mr. B. Das: "How then, did the India Office place it before the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference?"

Mr. Shah Nawaz: Was not there any Rawlinson scheme?

Mr. Young: Yes. It was not placed before the Sandhurst Committee. (A member: Why?).

Mr. Young: I do not know. (Laughter.)

The President announced the election to Haj Committee of Muhammed Ismael Chaudhury, Ismail Ali, Abdullah Haroon, Fazl Haq Paricha and Rasool Muhammed.

Mr. Yamin then moved a resolution that the Assembly electoral rules be amended to make it clear that there should be no poll in cases where candidates in a constituency withdrew their candidature at any time before the election, leaving a candidate or a number of candidates equal to the number of seats to be filled by that constituency.

The debate on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution was desultory and lasted till the lunch hour when after a persuasive speech by the Home Member that it was inopportune when constitutional reforms were impending, the House permitted Mr. Yamin Khan to withdraw it.

FARCE OF ELECTIONS.

But the discussion drew out a number of new members, mostly backbenchers, who gave their personal experiences in support of

(Continued on Page 5).

PICKETERS' STRENUOUS ATTEMPT TO PREVENT PURCHASE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

Crowds Collect At Bori Bunder

Thousands of people collected near Boribunder on Thursday evening to witness the tug of war between two pickets of foreign cloth shops and two Parsi ladies who purchased silk in spite of their entreaties.

The pickets showed extraordinary tenacity and in spite of the persuasions of several people refused to allow the Parsi ladies to take the purchased silk with them.

At about 6-30 p.m. two Parsi women got down from a private motor car and entered the shop of Mr. Madhavdas Rughnathdas at Hornby Road. The pickets entreated the women not to buy foreign silk but their request fell on deaf ears.

PICKETS PROSTRATE.

When they returned after their purchase with a bundle of silk in their hands, the pickets refused to allow them to go further. The ladies got inside their car but the pickets got up and lay themselves down in front of the car and would not allow the car to proceed further.

The ladies then got inside a taxi car, but the pickets prostrated themselves before the taxi car also. Six private and taxi cars were thus changed one after another by the ladies and the pickets showed the same tanacity as before, by standing, or prostarting themselves before the car occupied by the ladies.

TRAM CAR STOPPED.

By this time thousands collected to see the "tamasha" and the ladies ultimately got inside a tram car going towards Museum East. The pickets then stood before the tram car while some people from the crowd disconnected the pole from the tram car thus preventing it from proceeding further.

The tramway traffic was thus dislocated for about half an hour till Deputy Inspector MacCarthy with some police constables came and arrested the pickets. The tram car, proceeded a little, but near the Mint some more pickets prevented the car going further. A police constable on duty cleared the crowd and a number of people followed the Parsi women as far as the Town Hall when the women got inside their own car which was following them.

POLICE EXCESSES AT BORSAD ON 'SHRI-SITAM' DAY

—:o:—

Statement By Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth And Lady Sulochana Chinubhai

Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth and Lady Sulochana Chinubhai had made a statement in Gujarati on the 25th instant a Borsad after making personal inquiries regarding the police excesses on the "Shri Sitam Din" of the 21st instant. The following is a translation:—

We left Ahmedabad for Borsad to get first hand knowledge of the police excesses on women processionists on the 21st instant. We came to know on our way to Bhadran that the procession was organised as a protest against the inhuman treatment meted out to Shrimati Lilavatiben Ashar; and that no ban was issued on that procession.

The victims of police excesses were some female inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram and a few other women of the Borsad Taluka, whom we saw at Bhadran. At Joshi Kuva we saw 30 women, who were suffering, from lathi blows, kicks and butt-ends. In the sheds at Zarola, we saw old women and little ones suffering from lathi blows, etc. These sights compel us to admire the enthusiasm and the non-violent spirit of these brave women. Their relatives also deserve to be congratulated on their self-control inspite of the provocation from the police in the form of insults and merciless assaults on their women. The behaviour of the police on that day was such that any one would have hung his head down in shame.

It is difficult to find sufficient words to express one's horror at the authors of these excesses. It is really unbearable to see such inhuman treatment of un-resisting women, when they had given them no cause for provocation. Had we not seen with our own eyes, and had only heard the story from some other person, we would have considered it an exaggeration. Having investigated the matter ourselves, we are fully convinced that the police had transgressed the limits of decency in assaulting women out of sheer excitement. We found during our visit that some men were also seriously injured, besides the women.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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WANTED—SOLICITOR ASSISTANT and BILL CLERK in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—for a Local High School, an experienced Gujarati speaking gentleman or lady with Persian as Second Language and competent to teach English up to the Matriculation class. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 631 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS to push the sale of Pure Indian Hand-Woven Cloth throughout India, the Bombay Presidency and Bombay City. Salary Rs. 75 per month and upwards. Apply: MONEY & CO., Readymoney Building, opposite the Fire Brigade, Byculla Bridge, Bombay 8.
A R4217

WANTED—DYEING MASTER for a local mill. Parsee or Hindoo preferred. For cloth dyeing expert dyer. Apply Box No. 629 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4223

WANTED—An experience man for starting a Cloth Mill in Cawnpore. HAFIZ MOHAMED SIDDIQ, Bisati Bazar, Cawnpore.
A R4224

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—For a Student, bachelor or for Chumery, a nice one-storeyed room open from all sides, facing Gamdevee, situated in Tanker Villa Estate, at Gowalia Tank Road. Rent very moderate. Apply the ESTATE MANAGER, on the spot or Phone No. 42477.
C R4226

TO LET—At Andheri from 1st February, Airy, bright Block of four rooms. Apply to NARANJI CHOTANI, Dawood Baug, Andheri.
C R 4044

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE PREMISES on 1st and 2nd floors of Bombay House, area about 2500 sq. ft. in each. Can be divided in two portions if required. Moderate rent. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2400

INDEPENDENT BLOCKS of four rooms for Parsees in "Pandit Mansion", Balaram Street, and for Hindus in "Panditalaya" Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, rent Rs. 40/. Also double rooms for respectable Hindus at reduced rents in "Pandit Building" Powwalla Lane, New Charni Road, and "Pandit Nivas" Portuguese Church Road, Dadar. Also Palacial Bungalow with large garden, etc: At Napean Sea Road, and a large flat at Low rent for vegitarian Hindus only at Setalwad Road. Apply:—Pandit, Setalwad Lane, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, Phone. 42860.
C 4201

TO BE LET—FLATS "Dias Lodge,", Grant Road, Raha Street, for high class Hindoos. Rent 70-75. Apply within.
C 4209

Situations Wanted

AN experienced Hindu UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER undertakes PRIVATE TUITIONS in English, Mathematics and other subjects upto Matric. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box No. 633 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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INTERNATIONAL ASTROLOGERS' SYNDICATE, Muland Thana Distt. Railwaymen's opportunity. Know yourself and get free our Popular Sure Tips Covers for one week. Send Rs. 5, and your Birth month. Half-Rates to Railwaymen.
P R4227

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MACHINERIES WANTED—Good Second-hand SPINNING MACHINERIES of Cards, Drawing, Slubbing, Inter, Roving, Ring, Frames and Bare Cylinder Grinding, Milling, Polishing and Shaping Machines. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4228

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimat for the year 1931-32 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. M. V. Donde—For making a provision of Rs. 4,191 in the Budget Estimates for the provision of more swings, etc., at the Municipal play-ground opposite the K. E. M. Hospital.

2. By Dr. P. G. Solanki—For providing a sum of Rs. 2,55,336 in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 for the construction of chawls for the Health Department Staff at Cadell Road, Mahim.

3. By Mr. M. V. Donde—For restoring the cuts made by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee in the Schools Committee's Budget and for adopting the estimate in respect of contribution to the Schools Committee at Rs. 31,99,000.

4. By Mr. I. S. Patel—For making a provision of Rs. 50,000 in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 for the improvement of private lanes in G Ward.

5. By Mr. B. T. Desai, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For making a provision of Rs 1,000 in the Budget Estimates for giving grant-in-aid to the Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir.

6. By Mr. S. G. Keni—For making a provision of Rs. 10,000 in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the construction of a public convenience at the King's Circle Garden, Matunga.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS.
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th January, 1931.
2423

NOTICE.

The ADJOURNED MEETING of the ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION will be held this evening at 6-30 at Ranchod Bhuwan near Girgaum Tram Terminus. All members are requested to attend.
R 4231

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Bai RUKHMANI NARANDAS AIDAN, JAIKISSON NARANDAS, SHESHKARAN NARANDAS, AMBALAL NARANDAS, TULSIDAS NARANDAS, HARNARAYEN RAMPARTAP, GOPILAL RAGHUNATHDAS, RAJARAM RAMPARTAP, ICHHALAL TRICUMDAS and KISSONDAS GULABCHAND, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of NARANDAS AIDAN AND CO., as Share, Stock and Bullion Brokers, has been DISSOLVED as from Magsar Sud 5, S. Y. 1987 (25th November, 1930), so far as concerns the said RAJARAM RAMPARTAP.

No person should deal with the said Rajaram Rampartap in the name of Narandas Aidan and Co., and if any person does so, he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1931.

UNVALA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Narandas Aidan and Co.
2423

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 1st February, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Government Bungalow No. 8, Queens Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of well-made Jacobean, Chiratoo and plain style complete Bungalow furniture, gramophone, richly upholstered Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, brass ornaments, clocks, Singer machine, China and enamelled vases, best plated and porcelain-ware, etc.

Also (1) Baby Fiat in working order.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

Amusements.

Luna Park

BOMBAY'S AMUSEMENT RESORT
BAZARGATE STREET, FORT.
NOW IN FULL SWING.
Nightly at 6 p.m.

WATCH FOR
SENSATIONAL NEW FEATURES.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Motion Picture's Great Achievement—

THE life-blood of ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S great novel captured by the talking screen. A picture that is more than entertainment—a human document that will stir your every living fibre to profound depths.

Presented by CARL LAEMMLE. Produced by CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE.

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
Free List Entirely Suspended.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10
SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH BADGES HALF PRICE TO ALL SEATS EXCEPT AS. 4.

THE SEA BAT
WITH
CHARLES BICKFORD & RAQUEL TORRES
A MIGHTY THRILL YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
A GREAT METRO-GOLDWYN—ALL TALKING SUPER
ALSO
LAUREL AND HARDY.
IN
BELOW ZERO—All Talking Comedy.
AND
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

TO-MORROW
BUSTER KEATON
IN
DOUGH BOYS
THE FILM OF A MILLION LAUGHS.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MEYER ALL TALKING SUPER
BOOK EARLY—FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
Rivals The Rainbow in Colour!

INSCRUTABLE ARE THE WAYS OF DESTINY WHICH MAKES & MARS
The fortunes of so many men and women come to see how a fair lady outing in a jewelled pram and a rich-jeweller ruling over Bombay, fall a prey to gentlemanly dacoits, in—
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RAJESHWARI
A MIGHTY PICTURE OF ASSOCIATED FILMS LTD.,
Presenting Miss Leela, Rajlaxmi and Raja Sandow in resplendent roles.
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Five Shows at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Marathi Stage-Talkie!
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This Evening and every Evening at 6-30 P.M.
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LUSCIOUS LOVELY STAGE-DANCE
Famous Russian Dancer —MISS NINA Daily Fascinating —MISS NINA Variety Dance
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In Conjunction with Super-Picture
DISCARDED LOVE
SURYA PRAKASH FILM CO.'S (Parel) Master Production
Daily Three Shows at 5, 7-30, and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Southern Selling At The Advance

WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady. At the opening there was some trade buying which hardened prices by 6 points, but later on Southern selling caused a decline of 21 points from the highest level influenced by the weakness of Wall Street. The market closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 10.05c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady. During the morning session, more hedge selling coupled with the decline in the Egyptian prices, caused a loss in most of the advance. In the afternoon the market was again easier on further easiness in the Egyptian ring and on Bombay selling. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 5.70d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Egyptian market was weak on increased selling and closed at a decline of 10 points. Spot Sakel improved 15 points to 8.90d.

F. BOARDING HOLDING MILLION BALES IN CONTRACT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices relapsed yesterday on stale "long" liquidation and Southern selling. Garside estimates the World's consumption of American cotton for December, 1930, at 9,15,000 bales against 9,43,000 bales in November and for the season ending December, 1930, at 45,61,000 bales against same period last season 58,60,000 bales. In 1920-21 when there was a World-wide economic depression and all commodity prices were lower as at present, the World's consumption of American cotton was 10,602,000 bales and American Mills consumption 51,83,000 bales on an average price of 16.68, but this season the average price being about 4 cents lower, it seems reasonable to expect consumption to increase during the second half of the season as happened in 1920-21.

Our Liverpool friends inform us the Farm Board is holding purchases of over a million bales in May New York Contracts and should it liquidate, the Farm Board knows only too well what the disaster would be to the cotton trade in general and particularly to the Farm Board funds. If the Farm Board calls tenders against these May Contract purchases of over a million bales as happened last season there is every likelihood of a scramble for contracts by those who hold "short" hedges against Americans and foreign growths. We adhere to our opinion to buy moderately on all set-backs, even though we believe any smart advance at the moment is improbable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.47 (Opening); Lowest 10.26 (2-25 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 28th instant as under:—

11-10 a.m.—Liverpool: Market meeting more hedge selling at the advance.

4-50 p.m.—Indications East Indian Contacts will open on Monday about 35 points under American.

8-45 p.m.—New York: Considerable spot houses and local selling; less demand.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Expect profit taking and reactionary selling."

Reuter's Cable: New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.54; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 187 equal to 4.24. Difference 130 points equal to Rs. 57.

New York May (Close) 10.53 equal to 5.27; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 187 equal to 4.24. Difference 103 points equal to Rs. 45.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): May 55, October 47 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, market influenced by lower stock market.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

March	10.29—.12
May	10.53—.11
July	10.78—.09
October	11.02—.08
December	11.19—.09
Middling Spot	10.40—.10

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

March	10.30—.10
May	10.54—.11
Middling Spot	10.05—.11

—:o:—

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 28.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	10.41
May	10.65
July	10.87

New York: Noon Call.—

March	10.36
May	10.59
July	10.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 28.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 14,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	Opening	Closing
January	5.53	5.47—.01
February		5.48—.01
March	5.58	5.52—.01
April		5.56—.01
May	5.67	5.60—.02
June		5.64—.02
July	5.76	5.69—.02
August		5.72—.02
September		5.75—.02
October	5.86	5.79—.02
November		5.83—.02
December		5.87—.02
January 1932		5.89—.02
Middling Spot		5.70—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 400 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.30
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.50
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.70
Oomra, Good	3.65
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85
Oomra, Fine	4.05
Bengal, Good	3.40
Bengal, Fine	3.55
Scinde, Fully Good	3.70
Scinde, Fine	3.55
Scinde, Superfine	3.70
	3.85

Amusements.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Grand Double Programme
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Also
EDDIE POLO IN
"WANTED WITNESSES"
NEXT SATURDAY
AN F B O SUPER PICTURE
FRED THOMSON
IN
"THE FIGHTING SAP"

Rialto Talkies
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DARING ADORABLE
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
A singing Western Romance
MONTANA MOON
A Great Love Story
TO-MORROW.
THE BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS RAY
WITH
LILY DAMITA.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Talking and Singing Romance
THE BATTLE OF PARIS
featuring
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
See Care-free Paris at Play
Hear the Popular Song Hits by the fascinating Musical Comedy Artiste.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
To-day at 5-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S MIGHTY AVCHIRMAUT OF JOY...
THE WHEELER AND WOOLSEY CRAZIEST COMPANIONS
THE CUCKOOS
A RADIO PICTURE
ALL TALKING-SINGING LAUGHING PICTURE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO. PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Gramaphone records.

7 p.m.—(Dx.). Canoo Mangeshkar's Jaltarang; Ratnekant's harmonium solo; and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

VISIT OF GOA ARCHBISHOP

—:o:—

To-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. His Excellency Dom Tiotonio Vieira de Castro, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of East Indies will visit the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. His Excellency will give the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. All the parishioners and others are cordially invited to be present.

CORPORATION MEETS AT NIGHT.

Adjourned January meeting of the Corporation will be held here to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time). Business commencing with further discussion on the Budget.

Another adjourned January meeting will be held here to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time) for further consideration of the Budget.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Suez Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer 'Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 9 p.m., the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Vicerov of India" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bompay on January 28 and is due on February 24 via usual ports.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of "Narendra Granth Sangrah" Dadar, the 69 Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

CONCERT AT SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

39th Weekly Musical Concert will be held by Prof. Ramakrishna Phatak in the Gaya Hall of the above Vidyalaya, (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaum) on the 31st of January 1931 at 9-30 p.m. Public are cordially invited to attend.

Exhibition Of Indian Arts And Industries

—:o:—

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

1. Spinning competition on Takli for boys and girls under 14 years at 5-30 p.m.
2. Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar will speak on—Swami Vivekananda's message to his countrymen.
3. Physical feats and muscle control by Mr. Vishnu R. Talwalkar, Principal Hindu Vyam Shala, Girgaon. Some of his boy and girl disciples will perform some feats of Lezim, patta and other gymnastic sport.
4. Master Venkatram's (12 year boy's) songs.
5. Skilful performance by Mridangacharya Bhagawan Sen, the well-known Pakhwajist.

The Exhibition is open to all and the programme will be from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

DR. PAUL RADER—WORLD EVANGELIST.

Dr. Paul Rader, the President of the world wide Christian couriers will, give a series of addresses from to-day (Friday). The orgainization referred to above is world-wide is its reach of various missions and although it is not a mission Board, it sends missionaries to mission in need of workers and fund. Two of Dr. Rader's daughters are working in India as missionaries, and a third will join them shortly.

Dr. Rader is in charge of a Tabernacle in Chicago seating 5,000 people, always packed. By means of a radio station from this tabernacle, evangelistic talks are broadcast.

This is Dr. Rader's third trip to India. The meetings are open to all interested, irrespective of race or creed.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS MAROONED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—63 Italian soldiers are still marooned in snow at Bardonneche and cannot be rescued by ordinary means as there is constant danger of another avalanche. Meanwhile would-be rescuers have succeeded in passing to marooned soldiers 80 pairs of waterproof boots through a specially emptied underground water conduit.—Reuter.

"A PRIVILEGE TO GO TO JAIL"

—:o:—

S. K. Patil Given 15 Months R. I.

Mr. S. K. Patil, a member of the Editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and ex-Secretary of the Bombay "War Council" was convicted under Section 124 A (Sedition) by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default further three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Patil declined to take any part in the proceedings and said that ever since he realised that he was "a slave in his own country" he had made "sedition his religion."

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor who appeared for the prosecution said that the accused was charged in respect of a speech he delivered as Chairman of a meeting held on the Azad Maidan on January 10th with regard to the boycott of Census.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D. in his evidence said that he sent Sub-Inspector Jaywant and a shorthand reporter to report the proceedings.

M. H. Vyavaharkar said that he took down the speech of Mr. Patil in shorthand and submitted the report to Inspector Desai the next day. Sub-Inspector Jayawant who was present at the meeting said that the report given by Vyavaharkar was correct.

'SEDITION MY RELIGION."

Mr. Patil in the course of his statement said: I have not the slightest faith in the Law which I believe is entirely removed from justice. Situated as we Indians are to-day I regard sedition as our national religion and if in pursuance of that I am convicted and sentenced, I shall deem it an honour and a privilege of which I am justly proud since once again I have the good fortune of sharing that distinction with 80 thousand of my fellow countrymen."

Concluding his statement, Mr. Patil said "Now Sir I invite you to operate your law in any manne ryou choose.

Magistrate: "Very Well."

DETERRENT SENTENCE FOR DEFIANCE."

Mr. Kirke-Smith thereupon remarked that the statement made by the accused aggravated his offence. He asked the Court to take note of the defiant attitude of the accused and pass a deterrent sentence. In addition to the sentence of imprisonment he would press also for a substantial fine.

In passing the judgment the Magistrate observed that it must be borne in mind that the principle laid down in such cases was the time and circumstances under which the words were uttered or article written and the kind of persons to whom they were addressed. The meeting was held merely to protest against the Census and it should have been perfectly open to anyone to explain why the census should not be held but instead of doing so the accused made a speech in which he characterised the British Raj as the enemy of India. That was the sum and substance of the speech. The accused said that it was the duty of every man, woman and child to boycott the census and that the Bombay "War Council" had issued a firman that no one should take part in the census.

"UNTRUE PICTURE" SAYS MAGISTRATE

The Magistrate then pointed out the objectionable passages from the speech. The accused said "Although our struggle is based on non-violence we should not forget for a moment that the British Raj is India's enemy and whatever work it undertakes must be obstructed." The Magistrate held that it was absolutely false to say that the British Raj is India's enemy and that it was an untrue picture.

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS RULING

The accused further stated in his speech that no British Government existed in India and that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress ruled India. This was also a false statement made by the accused knowing that it was false. Another passage in the speech of the accused was "We do not respect the British Rule, we respect the Congress."

The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the whole speech was nothing but an exhortation to the people to consider the British Government as being not in existence and that the Government was nothing but an enemy of the people whom it wanted to keep as slaves. This was clearly an attempt to bring the Government into contempt and create feelings of disaffection and disloyalty. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

The case against Prof. G. R. Gharpure who is also charged with sedition was adjourned till Friday.

Mr. Patil's Career

—:o:—

Mr. S. K. Patil is a young man of 29. He has been an active national worker ever since the non-cooperation days. A bright student of the Bombay University, he non-cooperated in 1921 and actively engaged himself in that movement. He was successfully conducting a national high school in Ratnagiri District till 1924, in which year he proceeded to England to finish his training in ojurnalism. While in England, he had his journalistic education in the London School of Economics, University of London and Lord Northcliff's London School of Journalism. He was a frequent writer to various English and Indian papers and magazines. After getting his diploma in journalism he extensively travelled on the Continent and had further training in journalism in France. He returned to India early in 1927 and was immediately taken up on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle". Since then he has been working as the political correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and he represents both the "Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" at Congress and other important occasions all over India. He represented both dailies on Mahatma Gandhi's historic march from Sabarmati to Dandi.

He joined the present C.D. movement on the very first day of its start and was unanimously elected as one of the two Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. He was arrested on the 22nd April last and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment under section 47A of the Salt Act, and section 117 of the I.P.C. He was released from Nasik Central prison on the 21st of November. Almost immediately after his release he plunged again into the movement Mr. Patel's 'forte' lies in his organising capacity.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Previous Closing Rate ...	10.29
To-day's Opening Rate ...	10.31
Difference	plus. 2
To-da's Closing Rate ...	10.29
Difference	Unchanged

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 137

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.52
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.48
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.48
Difference	—4

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Silver Ready ...	13	13	0
Lower ...	0	1	0
Silver Forward	13	9	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

1st Settlement	41	3	0
2nd Settlement	40	2	0

BALURGAT CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BAR ASSOC. PRESIDENT TURNED OUT OF HOUSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Dinajpur.—"Independence Day" was observed in the sub-divisional town of Balurghat in defiance of the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P.C. As a result numerous houses have been searched and almost all prominent members of the Executive Committee of Balurgat Congress have been arrested. These include the President, Secretary, two "dictators" and seven other Bengalis. Some of them will be tried under sections 157 and 117 I.P.C. while others under sections 143 and 188 Cr.P.C.

Dacca.—Telegraph wires were cut on Saturday night between Kola and Beltoli in Munshiganj Sub-division. No arrests have been made.

Midnapore.—The police have taken possession of the house and belongings of Upendranath Maity, President of Midnapore Bar Association. The house along with several others has been declared under the Ordinance as a place of Unlawful Associations of members of the Civil Disobedience Committee. It is now under lock and key. Sit. Maity and members of his family were allowed to shift elsewhere.

ACCEPT THE BUDGET SAYS THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday further discussed the budget estimates for 1931-22. Several councillors again criticised the budget while Mr. N. D. Mehta, the acting Municipal Commissioner, advised the councillors to accept the budget as framed by the Standing Committee whose members were elected by the Corporation and were therefore in the position of their trustees and guides.

Mr. Mehta pointed out, however, that surplus cash balance had fallen during 1925 to 1931 by about Rs. 20 lakhs. Then the growth of revenue of the last five years was at the average one per cent, the expenditure during the same period was more than one per cent. Besides the capital expenditure was rising every year and he reminded the house that when the Improvement Trust was dissolved, the Municipal Corporation would have to take a fresh liability of Rs. 94 lakhs in the shape of debt charges with a revenue of Rs. 74 lakhs.

Considering all these points, he said, it was better to accept the budget as framed by the Standing Committee though he thought it was not fair to increase the water tax even by two annas at present The Corporation had spent more than Rs. 150,000 for conversion of privies and he thought the landlords should be made to pay to some extent for the benefit they received from the Municipality.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT FINALS

—:o:—

Austin And Olliff Win Men's Doubles

The concluding day's play in the Western India Invitation Tournament attracted a huge crowd. Among the distinguished visitors were H. E. The Governor and Lady Sykes and the Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson.

The first match on the Centre Court was played between Pitt and Hughes and Horn and Andrews. The International pair, playing with better understanding, took the first five games and people on the stands visualised a love set when Pitt and Hughes rallied to draw level at 5 all.

However Horn and Andrews took the set 7-5, Andrews taking the winning point with a fine overhead smash.

The final went to three sets. Here indeed, good tennis was witnessed Austin and Olliff were down in the first set 6-4, but took the remaining sets at 6-4, 6-4. Hard driving, clever placing and superb net play characteres this match.

On the balance of play Austin and Olliff deserved to win, for they made a good combination. Andrews showed to advantage in several spectacular rallies but his partner was less sure in his service than usual.

Kamiruddin and Miss Stebbing won comfortably in two sets against Wallis Myers and Mrs. Mckenzie. Miss Stebbing's good length drives were a feature of the game.

The Ladies Doubles went to Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Mckenzie who were a trifle too steady for their opponents Mrs. Moir and Mrs. Bell.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's play, Sir Reginald Spence reviewed the progress of the tourney and then called upon Lady Sykes to present the prizes to the various winners. Three cheers for Their Excellencies brought the proceedings to a close.

RESULTS OF INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Men's Doubles—Semi-Final. Andrews and Horn beat Pitt and Hughes 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Men's Doubles Final Austin and Olliff beat Andrews and Horn 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—FINAL.

Kamiruddin and Miss Stebbing beat Wallis Myers and Mrs. Mackenzie 6-3, 6-4.

LADIES DOUBLES FINAL (WESTERN INDIA.)

Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Mackenzie beat Mrs. Moir and Mrs Bell 6-3, 6-4.

Bombay Shroff Association And Reforms.

Vice-President, Sheth Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff, while presiding at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association Hall, surveyed many important economic and political problems during the course of his lecture and expressed his opinion on the outcome of the R. T. Conference.

Concluding he said: So long as responsible Government is not introduced in Native States, any increase in the autocratic powers of the Princes will greatly harm the interests of the people of the States and especially of the Shroffs, many of whom have their firms or branches spread over in those territories. From the standpoint of the interests of the Shroffs, I consider it my duty to enter a strong protest on this occasion of this Association against the above arrangement in the new Constitution.

ACTION AGAINST K. M. MUNSHI

Government Proceedings For "Professional Misconduct"

It is understood that at the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Advocate General has presented a petition to the High Court for taking disciplinary action against Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate.

"PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT."

The application, it is understood, is based on the ground that Mr. Munshi was convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement, and particular stress is laid on the fact that during his trial in the police Court Mr. Munshi had stated that he did not recognise the British Courts. Such an attitude on the part of a lawyer, according to the Government, is a grave disqualification and his participation in illegal activities is an act of "professional misconduct."

On these grounds the Government have moved the High Court which, it is understood, will probably refer the matter to a committee of the Bar Council for enquiry and report.

Mr. Munshi is the second member of the Bombay Bar who is sought to be debarred from practice for political activities, the first one being Mr. K. F. Nariman whose case, it will be recalled, is already referred to a committee of the Bar Council consisting of Messrs. G. C. O'Gorman, Mr. V. G. Dalvi and Mr. F. B. Tyabji.

Mr. Deshpande's Public Trusts

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO FOPFEITURE OF INAM-VATAN

A New Turn: Further Developments Likely

BELGAUM, Jan. 26.

A fresh development has occurred in the matter of the forfeiture of the personal and service Inam of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the well-known leader of the Karnatak.

In addition to the written statement which Mr. Deshpande submitted to the Collector of Belgaum on December 22, 1930, showing cause as to why his Inam-Vatan should not be forfeited to Government, Mr. D. V. Belvi while arguing Mr. Deshpande's case on that day, before the Collector had, it will be recalled, brought to his notice the fact that as far back as the year 1921, Mr. Gangadhar Rao had, by a duly registered document, created a public trust, for doing political and charitable work, and had appointed Mr. N. C. Kelkar, ex-Editor of the "Kesari" of Poona, and Mr. Bhimrao B. Potdar, President of the Belgaum Municipality, as trustees thereof. Mr. Belvi, it will also be recalled, had further told the Collector that some years after the creation of the first trust in 1921, Mr. Deshpande had, by passing a gift-deed, constituted another public trust known as "Gandhi Seva Sangh" for doing purely social and Khadi work in various parts of the country and whose trustees were Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Shet Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar and others.

It is understood that Messrs. Kelkar and Potdar, trustees of Mr. Deshpande's First Trust, have recently written, separately as well as jointly, to the Collector of Belgaum, drawing his attention to the fact that Mr. Gangadhar Rao had already divested himself of his proprietory rights over the Inam property covered by the trust-deed, that that property was in their possession as trustees, and that, therefore, they should be given an opportunity of having their say in the matter.

It is further understood that the Working Secretary and Treasurer of Mr. Deshpande's Second Trust, "Gandhi Seva Sangh", have, on behalf of the trustees, also written to the Collector to the same effect.

A new turn has thus been given to the matter of forfeiture of Mr. Deshpande's Inam-Vatan and further developments are likely.

The above two public Trusts, which Mr. Gangadhar Rao has created by gifting away practically the whole of his personal Inam property, fetch, it is gathered an annual revenue of nearly Rs. 6000. —A. P.

Newspaper Vendors' Grievances

—:o:—

A meeting of news paper sellers of Bombay was held in the Charni Road Garden under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Suratkar, to consider the grievances of newspapers sellers.

The President and Sjts. Vamanrao, Shinde, and Mullye and others explained the present situation and pointed out how they were put to a great loss, as the different newspapers owners and their Agents were not taking back the unsold copies. They spoke on the necessity of forming a union at an early date.

The meeting decided to request the different newspaper owners and the agents to take back all the unsold copies, at an early date otherwise they would have to consider what steps should be taken.

The meeting elected a committee of 20 persons to form the Constitution for the Union.

London, Jan. 29.—An Indian Army Officer, Lieut. Finch White, accompanied by Mr. Michael Pearce left Hanworth at 6-30 this morning to fly in a light aeroplane by airmail route to Karachi. Lt. Finch White took pilots certificate while on leave.—Reuter.

HUTCHINSON'S BAIL APPLICATIONS REJECTED

—:o:—

"Too Late" Says Meerut Judge

MEERUT, Jan. 27.

In the Conspiracy Case Mr. York, Sessions Judges rejected the bail applications of Messrs. Nimkar and Hutchinson to-day. In the case of Mr. Hutchinson judge dealt with in detail some of the important points stressed by the accused himself. The judge held the contention of the accused that his trial was ultra vires was legally untenable. Even if it was otherwise the time to argue his point was at the commencement of the trial and not at that stage of the case.

Regarding the contention of the accused that there was no case against him the court agreed that it was possible in some cases, at that stage, which has been reached in the present conspiracy case, that there was such reasonable ground for the court to release the accused on bail on that account. But the case they had been dealing with was long and complicated one in which evidence so inter-communicated and voluminous that it would not be possible to take the case against the accused by itself and arrive at any such conclusion as was suggested in the petition.

MOVE THE HIGH COURT.

The court also pointed out that if the accused felt that there was no case against him and his confinement was illegal he should move the High Court accordingly as the Sessions Court had no powers under section 491 C. P. C. In the opinion of the Court the only reasonable ground that accused had attempted to show in his application was that he had not been in India for long before was arrested and he must get in touch with such people who might be in a position to give such evidence as would enable him to rebut certain charges brought against him by the prosecution. As a prudent man the accused must have foreseen. The possibility of what he might have to do in case he was arrested.

The Court also found that the accused had filed a joint list witnesses in the lower court. The idea that it was necessary for him to go to Bombay in order to ascertain who might be his witnesses had not occured to the accused when he filed that joint list. The Court therefore held that it would not be justified in granting application for bail in the present case save on the ground specified in Section 497 C. P. C. or on the ground that there were exceptional circumstances existing in the case.

NIMBKAR'S ALL FRIENDS IN JAIL.

Accused Nimbkar's application was primarily on the ground that all inquiries necessary to produce such evidence as would enable him to rebut certain charges brought against him by the prosecution and which might have been but himself as all his friends at present were in jail and the Defence Committee had ceased to function long ago. The Court held that the time for consideration was while the case was still in the lower court when the Congress agitation had not led to confinement in jail of applicant's friends and the Defence Committee was still functioning. But even if these persons were at present in jail they could be brought to give evidence before the Court. Therefore the Court held that the grant of bail application was not legally justifiable. —A. P. Special.

NINE PICKETERS INJURED IN MEMON MOHALLA

—:o:—

But Police Arrest Two Volunteers

There was a great excitement at Memon Mohlla when some volunteers and lady picketers tried to stop a lorry carrying foreign cloth.

When the volunteers stood in the way of the lorry some mavalies collected on the spot and assaulted them. Some persons who went to their rescue were also injured and in all nine persons were taken to the Congress Hospital. The police arrested two volunteers.

—:o:—

BOMBAY WORKERS CONDEMN R. T. C.

—:o:—

And Demand Release Of Meerut Prisoners

Under the auspices of a number of local Trade Unions a mass meeting will be held on Sunday 1st February at 8 p. m. at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, for the following objects:

1. To discuss the political situations created by the Round Table Conference.
2. To condemn the proposed reforms as an agreement between British Imperialism and the Indian upper classes to exploit the Indian masses and to call upon the Congress to do so.
3. To demand the immediate release of working class leaders at present in Meerut prison and elsewhere together with all other political prisoners.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar President of the Red Flag Union will preside and representatives of various Unions will speak at the meeting.

Those Unions, which desire to identify themselves with the objects of the meeting are requested to communicate with Mr. V. K. Tavde, General Secretary of the Red Flag Unions.

ALIBAG CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

UNDER THE CENSUS ACT.

ALIBAG, Jan. 28.

Dictator Navare, Sjt. Mahajan, a leading Congress worker, and Datar a volunteer, previously jailed for Satyagraha, were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine or in default one month more under section 17(1) Cr. Law Am. Act and the Census Act.

Sjt. Ranade, and Sjt. Joshi were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. and Rs. 100, or in default one month under section 17(1) Cr. L. Am. Act and section 447 I.P.C. for the "Independence Day" celebration in the compound of the confiscated 'Shibir'.

Sjt. Yeshawant Moreshwar Joshi has been appointed by Sjt. Navare to act as Dictator, Kolaba District Congress Committee, Alibag Taluka Congress Committee and Shibir, Alibag.

Some ten house searches have taken place within the last ten days.

Sjt. Shankar Patil has been also arrested.

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

—:o:—

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Dr. R T. Nariman having been disqualified by Government in accordance with the report of the Enquiry Commission, four candidates registered their nominations for the two seats in the Legislative Council from the non-Mohmedan South Constituency. They were: Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. V N. Vedak, Mr. B. P. Wadke and Dr. A. Collaco. The first two having withdrawn from the contest, the other two, viz. Dr. Collaco and Mr. Wadke are declared elected.

—:o:—

Fire In Krishna Cotton Press.

—:o:—

A fire broke out on Thursday morning at about 8 o'clock at Sewree in the Krishna Cotton Press situate at Sewree resulting in damages the extent of Rs. 75,000. On receipt of information Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade with Mr. Parker immediately went to the spot with fire engine from Byculla. They were followed by other fire engines from Sewree, Babula Tank and Princes Dock. The fire was extinguished after about half an hour's strenuous efforts. The cause of fire is not known.

CONGRESS CREED ADMITS OF NO COMPROMISES

—:o:—

(BY "A CONGRESSMAN)

Read "Sunday Chronicle"

NOTICE TO AGENTS

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PATHE CINEMA

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931.

THE NEXT MOVE

—:o:—

"Nothing could be worse from any view-point", says the "Times", "than to allow a long period of inaction to follow the Round Table Conference". That is literally true if only because every day of repression in India, with the attending "beastliness" which according to the "Manchester Guardian" is involved in it, worsens the situation and makes any kind of settlement more and more difficult. But it is not enough that the Government should not be idle. It should ceaselessly move towards an honourable settlement and move far and fast enough, in accordance with Mr. Benn's own felicitous formula of "sincerity plus speed". The Government, however, does not seem to be moving far or fast enough along the policy of conciliation. It seems to think that after the work of the London Conference and the release of a few Congress leaders, it may rest on its oars for a time and that the next move must come from the Congress. The London Conference has shown promise of so little and the release of a few leaders signifies by itself so little—only sycophants will regard the releases as an act of clemency or courage—that ordinarily the Congress would have straightway spurned the Conference proposals. But partly because like Mahatma Gandhi other Congress leaders, too, hanker after an honourable peace and perhaps because they have been informed that Messrs. Sapru and Sastri are authorised to say personally more about the Conference than is obvious, those Congress leaders have deferred their final examination of the Conference proposals pending a personal interview with Srijut Sapru and his colleagues.

If Government is sincere about seeking the co-operation of the Congress, it should lose no time in establishing its bonafides, irrespective of what the Congress would then do on its part. Indisputably the first thing that Government must do is to release all political prisoners not proved guilty of moral turpitude. The case for such an amnesty is well put by Mr. Sen Gupta in the following words: "Either the (Conference) proposals do not meet the demands of the Nation or they do. If you think they do not and you are not prepared to so modify them so as to be acceptable to the nation, then do not release us at all. If you think they do or you are prepared so to modify them as to be acceptable to the nation, release all, withdraw all Ordinances and change your policy." This is at once a straightforward exhortation and a challenge to Government. Either must be immediately accepted. Drift is dangerous. To call off the Civil Disobedience movement and let it lose all or much of the momentum it has acquired through the sacrifices not of a few leaders only but of tens of thousands of their coworkers is so serious a position to take, considering the nebulous, character of the Premier's offer, that it is impossible to believe that a few Congress leaders would commit themselves to such an attitude without consulting their comrades who at the leader's barest bidding walked unhesitatingly into jail. If Government sees the wisdom and the utter necessity of declaring a general amnesty, it follows almost as a corollary that the unjust and unconstitutional Ordinances and the repression in general with all its "beastiality" must go. Else jails will be re-filled as fast as they are emptied, if we have correctly gauged the temper of India's young men and women.

Supposing that a general amnesty is declared and repression is called off and it appears to Congress leaders from a personal interview with Srijut Sapru and others that the Premier's proposals are capable of being so modified as to be acceptable to the nation, the question will then arise whether the Congress in its representative capacity will suspend its campaign and start negotiations. It appears from Pandit Motilal's offer made to Mr. Slocombe in July last and from what Mahatmaji has himself stated a few days ago that the answer to the above question will depend mostly on the definiteness of the proposals to which the British Government would commit itself. Gandhiji may examine the proposals in one way, in the light, as he says, of his eleven points. That is to say he will judge, we believe, whether or not the proposals give the country enough power to bring about the reforms like those mentioned in his eleven points and also secure the inauguration of an efficent Government based on popular consent. Other Congress leaders may judge the proposals from that point of view or any other. But all would insist upon the proposals giving the "substance of independence." It is wrong to interpret Gandhiji as having insisted that the eleven reforms that he has mentioned should be first accomplished facts before even a truce can be declared. The Working Committee having indicated in its reply to Dr. Sapru that it has not banged and bolted the door against an immediate settlement, it is up to Government to make the next move.

A TRADE CONVENTION.

—:o:—

The British are past masters in the art of making a show of conceding too much, while at the same time they devise means which would render those measures of freedom most innocuous. India is asked to believe that full Self-Government is to be immediately established except certain temporary safeguards as regards Defence and Foreign Relations; and that in matters of financial and economic policy the representatives of the Indian people will have ultimately the last word and India's best interests shall be considered superior to everything else. The Government of India stated in their Dispatch that there has been an insistent demand from Indians of all shades of political thought that the economic policy of the country should be shaped on national lines and that for that purpose the control should be placed in Indian hands. They also refer to the existence of a suspicion which is more or less justifiable in the minds of the people that at present the interests of British trade weigh more with the Government than the interests of India. Though the Government of India agree that "commercial subjects should in future be administered in accordance with the views of the Legislature," they urge at the same time that the Britishers should have equal rights of participation in India's future development and that guarantee should be provided against "measures designed to secure rapid development of Indian enterprises at the expense of the British concerns already established in the country." The Government cleverly enough suggest that this most controversial principle should be disguised under the cover of a so-called "Trade Agreement" which in reality, being entirely one-sided, means "Trade-Binding" for India.

The British Delegation at the Round Table Conference was not slow to take up the valuable hint from the Government of India and the Minorities Sub-Committee has adopted a resolution on the 19tth inst. as follows: "At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed to that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects of His Majesty .....". Nothing has exposed more thoroughly the unrepresentative character, of the Indian delegates than the utter callousness with which they accepted this principle which when carried to its logical conclusions, is fraught with grave danger to the vital interests of India. Mr. H. P. Modi is reported by Reuter to have said in an interview that he had made it clear while supporting the above principle that the Indian interests must be paramount. It is, however, clear that Mr. Modi is sadly mistaken in his docile adherence, for the interpretation which is being given to the resolution both here and in England by the Britishers is quite the contrary. The other day Mr. T. Chapman-Mortimer, speaking to a European audience in Bombay, said, an essential condition of the grant of responsible government to India was the embodiment into the Federal Act, of "a trading convention guaranteeing to Europeans trading in India absolute equality with Indians." How the paramountcy of Indian interests can be reconciled with the absolute equality of the European interests to the Indian interests is difficult to conceive. Uhatever may be the mental reservations of Mr. Modi it is as clear as daylight that the British want to perpetuate their existing and future special interests in India, whether the same may be consistent with the best interests of India or not.

The attitude of Nationalist India on this question needs to be re-emphasised once more. No solution of the Indian problem wil be final and acceptable to India, which does not leave supreme control in political and economic matters in the hands of Indians and which does not secure to Indians freedom to pursue the best interests of India in the field of economic activity. The potential resources of India are so vast and the scope of economic development is so great that there is enough field of activity both for the Indians and the Britishers; in such cases co-operation between Indian and British capital, talent and enterprise will be to mutual benefit, and the British community as well as any foreign business community will have every opportunity to engage in such economic pursuits in India. But there may be occasions when the best interests of India call for a different policy, and the hands of Indian Government ought not to be tided down in such cases. It is true that such occasions would arise only as regards the key industries where there is an unfair competition from the long-established British enterprises to the nascent Indian industries. The Indian Coastal Traffic. Bill was a case of the latter type. Here a number of Indian shipping companies had come into existence, but were driven to the wall in their very infancy by the most unfair and relentless freight-war waged against them by British companies which have long been enjoying a monopoly in coastal traffic. Indians of every shade of opinion admitted the essentially just nature of that Bill, which, however, has not yet been placed on the Statute-Book mainly on account of the wide and furious opposition of the well organised British interests. In cases of this type discrimination may be justified on grounds of national policy; and all the Dominions reserve to themselves the fullest freedom of action in questions where their own interests are in conflict with the interests of the mother country. India will never consent to any arrangement wherein her best interests are to be subordinated to the interests of the Britishers.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

—:o:—

The All-Asian Women's Conference, which was held at Lahore last week, was the first of its kind, yet it seems to have been a great success. It was attended by delegates from various countries like Japan, Java, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Persia and by women visitors from New Zealand, America and Europe. Messages of sympathy were received from the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva; the Jewish Women's League for Equal Rights, Jerusalem; the Japan Women's Committee for International Relations; the Arabian Women's Congress and several other institutions and from numerous distinguished persons. Resolutions were enthusiastically discussed and adopted on a variety of subjects of vital interest to society and particularly to women, such as equal rights to women, social purity, welfare and world peace. It may be long before these resolutions will be translated into action in many Asiatic countries. But there need be no doubt that conferences like these plant seeds of great thoughts in the impressionable and responsive minds of educated women and it is only a question of time for these seed-thoughts to find full expression and then fulfilment. The report of the Conference makes us feel that the Women's Cause in the East has made rapid advances in very recent times and that the Conference itself has given it a push and real impetus.

"PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION BUILDING FUND APPEAL".

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a communication published in your paper, under the caption "Parsi Ambulance Division Building Fund Appeal" over the signature of Mr. M. R. Patel. Your correspondent has quoted Regulations Nos. 71, 314 and 318 of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, but he has conveniently forgotten to quote fully Regulation 69, which forms exception to Regulation 71. He is, as a past member of the Parsi Division, who has, incidentally, been permitted to resign, aware that the Division is supported by the Parsi community as a Society and as such, according to Regulation 69, it can vest its ambulance materials and funds in such manner as the donors may desire. There is nothing in the Regulations, which contemplates any "right to confiscate the properties and assets" of the Parsi Division, as alleged by your correspondent. It cannot be understood, why your correspondent should attribute such a motive to the Brigade authorities. Your correspondent need have no fear that the Parsi Division, which has been in existence for the last 27 years and which has rendered and has been rendering without distinction of caste or creed or politics, yeoman humanitarian services to the citizens of Bombay, winning the high approbations of all concernd, will be disbanded or will cease to exist immediately after it has secured a Headquarters Building of its own. It is a regrettable and discreditable attempt to scare away possible donors. It is interesting to note that in the same issue of your paper side by side with the Parsi Ambulance Division Building Fund Appeal, there is published the appeal of a newly formed ambulance organisation, with which your correspondent is now connected, for stretchers, garages, Headquarters Buildings, etc. and it is significant that he has not thought fit to ask for "any authoritative and sound guarantee to safeguard the interests of the (Parsi) donors" from those concerned in issuing that appeal. It is equally significant that your correspondent in his letter dated the 10th June 1930 to the Brigade authorities, asked them to pay Rs. 25,000 to the Congress Free Hospital from the Parsi Division funds, a Parsi charity, furnished by the Parsi community, while he now assumes the role of champion of Parsi charity! No further comment is necessary.

I may mention that I am authorised by the St. John Ambulance Brigade authorities to publish this letter, which is, on this subject my first and my last, as I am not prepared to enter into discussion with any interested party, making false allegations against the work of the Venerable Order of St. John.—Yours, etc.,

D. F. PANTHAKI.
Divisional Superintendent,
Parsi Ambulance Division,
St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.
Bombay, 267, Girgaon Road,
Jan. 28.

EQUITY OF INDIAN PUBLIC DEBT.

URGENCY AND JUSTICE OF INDIAN DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

(BY ECONOMIST.)

Arising out of the negotiations carried on between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the one hand, and Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus on the other, an impression has been studiously created that those in India who demand an investigation of the question of the so-called Public Debt of India are seeking for a wholesale repudiation of the same. No impression can be further from the truth, nor can anything be more calculated to harm the credit as well as the commerce of India, and that section of each, which particularly concerns the trade of India with Britain. An examination, however, of the actual wording of the Congress Resolution passed at Lahore in December, 1929, as well as the terms of the final letter in which the peace negotiations were admitted as having broken down, will convince any impartial observer that, while a full, free, and fair investigation of the whole question of the Public Debt of India is sought to be obtained, no section of the Indian opinion is asking for anything like "repudiation." It may indeed be, that on investigation by an impartial tribunal, it is found that a considerable portion of the Public Debt of India is in reality, not legitimately due from India; or that a portion of it which, even if admitted as an obligation of India, must be set-off by considerable counter-claims on behalf of the people of India, or compensation to them, which will reduce the volume of this debt materially.

DEBT INVESTIGATION: UNIVERSAL DEMAND.

The demand for an investigation into the justice of the alleged Public Debt of India is, however, not peculiar to India alone. All the nations of Europe and America, who have been suffering from the post-war depression in trade seem, on one ground or another, to be asking for what in reality amounts to a radical revision of the debits and credits that now are claimed as between nations. When we consider the reparations problem of Germany, or the amounts due by debtor nations of Europe to America, the problem is essentially the same problem, namely, whether this generation which has paid so heavily in blood and treasure, should be called upon still further to bear all the losses occasioned by the war which has left no material assets.

JUSTICE OF INDIAN CONTENTION.

Whatever be the final solution of this acute international problem, India's share in the same cannot, in essentials, be questioned. Even though the whole of the debt of India may not be due entirely to the effects of the last war, the present position has been precipitated very largely not only because of India's war contribution, but because also of her serious inflation of ordinary expenditure arising from reasons connected with the war, and from the post-war dislocation of trade and industry. The industrial depression prevails in India as acutely as it does anywhere else in Europe or America; and so the statesmen of India are looking about for ways and means so to relieve the Indian producers as to enable their task to be performed more easily. Nationalist opinion seems to be convinced that on investigation on any ground of law or equity, or international treaty or usage a great portion of the present public debt of the Government of India will be found to be not really chargeable to the people of India, and that for the remainder, considerable adjustment and compensations will have to be made. Because of this conviction, the Indian leaders have demanded an impartial investigation of the problem of the Indian Public Debt.

TRUE NATURE OF PROBLEM.

It is important to realise this to be the true nature of the problem of the Indian Public Debt. There would have been no necessity to emphasise this aspect, but for repeated and deliberate misapprehension created by interested parties on this subject, the last most glaring case of the kind being that in the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill on Thursday, the 11th December. We are not concerned with the political aspect of the problem, however closely politics and economics may in this case be inter-connected, but the fact must be recognised that the demand of the people of India for an impartial investigation is based on grounds of equity and justice and does not emanate from any racial reasons.

In this particular case of the Debt of India created in the course of a century or more, there are many items which cannot in fairness be urged against the Indian people. The debt of the East India Company, and the bonus given to the proprietors of that corporation when it was dissolved in 1858 and the Empire that it had gathered together in India was made over to the British Crown marks the beginning of the present debt of the Government of India with a lump sum of something like 70 crores. This is in reality the purchase price paid by the British Crown for the transfer of the Empire of India, but the price is paid, not by the British Crown, but by the Indian people. Who can call this a fair claim against India?

COMPARISON WITH EUROPEAN DEBT PROBLEM.

Similarly India has borne the cost, by adding to her Public Debt 'pro tanto,' of all the wars she has had to wage on behalf of the British Empire, either on her own frontiers with European Powers like Russia, or in other continents and countries. The total cost of these wars, it is difficult to compute, but even before the close of the nineteenth century India had spent something like 50 crores on such wars and expeditions over and above her regular military expenditure maintained at a far higher level than was strictly necessary for her own defence. Add to this India's share and contribution in the Great War, made in cash as well as in kind and you will get a figure of something like 250 crores of total expenditure of this character which has really been met by borrowing on the credit of India. India has derived no benefit for herself from these wars. Why should she then be made to pay for these burdens without any corresponding benefit? In this at any rate, the problem of the Indian Public Debt is identical with the post-war debt problem of all Europe to America. It is, therefore, but right and proper that in any international settlement of that problem, India may be allowed to share on the same footing as any other nation suffering from the acute depression of the post-war period caused by this root evil.

WHAT INDIA HAS SUFFERED.

There are other items in the Public Debt of India, which would at least show substantial set-off in favour of India.

The losses suffered by India in connection with the reckless gamble carried on by her present Government in the matter of her currency and exchange are capable of exact statement in terms of money. So far at any rate as the depletion of reserve and payment from the current revenues can show, there are still higher and more considerable losses inflicted upon the people of India through this very exchange policy resulting in a wholesale depreciation of the Silver ornaments, and also losses in their foreign trade, which are, however, not capable of such a statement. But even the exact figure we can find amounts to something like 50 crores in one single instance of 1920/21.

As for the debt incurred in connection with the irrigation works and railways, it might be said that India has received some quid pro quo, that she has at present valuable assets against this debt, and that therefore, the portion of the debt due from her on these accounts must be summarily admitted. As a matter of history, however, in these cases a close examination may reveal the fact that the volume of the debt now shown as chargeable to India on these accounts has been very much inflated by methods that an impartial tribunal might hesitate to award against India. It is sufficient here to mention only that all these items make an excellent case for investigation at the hands of an impartial tribunal. India may willingly admit, even though she may not have received any material assets in return, such debts as can be proved to have been caused by such remedial measures as relief in times of famine. But these can be separated and admitted each by itself.

The entire problem must be considered as an integral whole: and the Nationalist sentiment at any rate is convinced that if a fair trial is held of all those claims and counter-claims, India will emerge with far lighter burden than is to-day urged against her. In any case, Indian opinion of all shades is agreed in the demand that a full, free and impartial investigation must be held before such a debt can be admitted at all.

NOTES ON THE WAY

—:o:—

Liberal Vs. Liberal.

Whether the brilliance was due to sheer desperation—one does give a very brilliant account of oneself when fighting for life—or his great intellect, Sir John Simon made a "brilliant ninety-minute speech" against the Trades Dispute Bill on Wednesday. But his brilliance carried him a little further than was safe for him. He questioned the 'primary object of the Liberal Party' in deciding to abstain from voting against it. Mr. Lloyd George naturally resented the pot hinting at the blackness of the kettle. "He would not," he said, "mind being cross-examined in regard to his primary motive if Sir John Simon was also prepared to be cross-examined."

The "Primary Motives."

The mutual cross-examination did not take place. But the world lost nothing beyond the spectacle of an amusing domestic quarrel. For the motives of both are well-known. Mr. Lloyd George desires to remain the 'dictator' of Britain through the docility of the Labour Government; while Sir John Simon wants to keep Spen Valley safe by ingratiating himself into Conservative patronage. Labour never forgot his anti-General Strike speech delivered a few years ago. If he sneaked into Parliament during the last General Election, it was due to the Simon Commission. The situation is different now. Every Conservative vote will count in the next election. Otherwise Sir John Simon's political career will end.

Lathi Charges Everywhere.

Lathi charges continue to be the order of the day. There was a severe one on a peaceful procession in Calcutta on Monday, in which several prominent persons were injured, including Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose, the Mayor of Calcutta, K. P. Chatterjee, Educational Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, S. Ghosal, Deputy License Officer and several others. It is fortunate that women were not assaulted as at Borsad. In Madras even very small batches of volunteers have been belaboured with lathis by the Police. The Secretary of the Pachaiyappa's College Union reports that on Monday some policemen rushed into the College premises suspecting that stones were thrown from inside. Says the Secretary: "The police men charged us with lathis mercilessly. Being unable to bear it most of us ran into the College Hall. More than five of us sustained serious injuries. Mr. H. D. Rajah, a student of the Fourth Year Honours Class, was beaten so severely that he became unconscious." The most objectionable part of this affair is that the police entered a private building on sheer suspicion and then are alleged to have behaved "atrociously." But going to the Court will hardly cure the root-evil. The students of the College can do much by organising a vigorous boycott of British goods.

Unimpeachable Testimony.

Among the many testimonies to the atrocious conduct of the Borsad police towards women Satyagrahis, the statement published by Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi stands out as being absolutely unimpeachable. Having obtained first-hand evidence of the victims of lathi charges in the Borsad Taluka, she observes: "Wherever I went, I saw marks of lathi blows on chest, back, head, wrist and leg. I was shocked to hear the tales of atrocities narrated by those old women and men. I was doubly grieved on hearing that the police caned children, pulled women by the hair, dealt fist-blows on the breasts of women and uttered indecent words of abuse to women. The fact that there are such policemen in India points out the black spot of our society." Alas, the effects of political subjection are terrible. That is why even women are exposing themselves to every kind of suffering so that their brothers and sisters with any heart in them might join in the supreme attempt to put an end for once and all to foreign domination.

Confirmed.

We congratulate Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao on his confirmation as Home Member of the Central Provinces Government. His services have been signal indeed, specially his last reported speech in the Legislative Council which registered the highest water-mark in utilitarian politics. The Home Membership of the C. P., however Honourable, is not, therefore, a fully adequate recognition of Mr. Rao's talents. He deserves the Home Membership of the Central Government. That also will come soon. All that is wanted is another speech and a few orders to shew the Indian seditionists their proper place in the scheme of things.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

—:o:—

RE-STATED ANCIENT THOUGHT RE-CONSTRUCTED INDIAN LIFE

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas opened this week the art-crafts exhibition at Khar which initiated the Vivekananda Celebrations at the Ramkrishna Ashram. His speech on the occasion is a thoughtful, comparative, study of those pioneers who have strived to attain religious and social emancipation. It is, thus, of more than passing interest.

Sir Lalubhai said:—

The contact with Western Culture, and specially the criticisms of the early Christian Missionaries, awoke in the minds of our educated and religiously inclined people to turn their eyes inwards and search for defects or excrecences that may have grown during the Mahomedan rule and remove them. As a result of this inward search were started Brahmo Samaj in Bengal, and Prarthana Samaj in Bombay, similar to Brahmo Samaj in creed but differing from it as regards social reform and customs. Both these schools accepted in theory the teachings of the Upanishads, but adopted some of the practices of prayer from Christianity. Both were also keen on Social Reform, the Brahmo Samaj being more advanced than the Prarthana Samaj, in so far that they declined to be classed as Hindus. Swami Dayanand Saraswati when he started the Arya Samaj, paid more attention to the Vedas and rituals prescribed therein. His interpretation of the Vedas differed from that of the old Bhashyakaras like Sayan. His movement took up Social Service as one of the activities and at times politics were mixed up with Social Service. Swami Vivekanand, whose 69th birthday anniversary we are celebrating to-day was a combination of a Bhakta, mystic, and a Social Servant. His ambition was to re-state the ancient metaphysical thoughts of India in terms of Modern Science and Philosophy, and in a style which could be understood by any one having a fairly good knowledge of the English Language. He did not want to remould his religion on a combination of old Hindu and other religious, nor did he desire to re-interpret the Vedas or the Vedanta.

WIDTH OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

What he aimed at was to get back the prestine purity of Hinduism—chiefly Vedanta Philosophy—and to preach the simpler form of Hinduism not only in India, but also in other countries in the West—chiefly England and America—He had such deep abiding faith in the cathalocity and all-inclusive wideness and depth of Hindu religion and Philosophy that he did not see the necessity of incorporating new ideas in his dissertations on the teachings of Hinduism. He thought Hinduism was capable of giving help and guidance to other religions. His ideal was religious renaissance rather than Religious Reform. Over and above being a Vedantic, he was a devotee and was not against idol-worship. Superficially looking there may appear self-contradiction in such an attitude, but if we once look deep into his efforts of synthetizing the four Yogas—Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, and Jnana Yoga—we see this apparent contradiction disappear if we thoroughly understood his teachings. He thought that Hinduism had been too long in a Static condition and that during this period the old purity of the Religion was concealed by a growth of all kinds of rituals and superstitions. He wanted to remove those obstacles and make Hinduism as pure as it was in the period of the Upanishadas and then to make a dynamic force of it and not to allow it again to stagnate. In the following message he gives the essence of his teaching. He says:—"Consider life to be a battle-field, and woe to him who comes here with a craven heart.

"SHUN NOT SOCIETY."

Shun not Society, serve it heart and soul. Social Service is equivalent to Divine Worship. So long as life endures let it be consecrated to self-elevation, Social Service and Divine Worship." In the last sentence we have the crux of all the four Yogas.

At the early age of thirty he felt the urge to go to America and give his message to all collected at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. In quite a different sense from Julius Ceasar's well-known phrase, it may be said of him that he went, he saw and he conquered. Although the Swamiji had personally renounced the world, he did not want all his deciples to renounce the world. He calls concentration in worldly affairs a Tapasya, and even greatness in worldly matters a spiritual asset.

A little before the time that the Swamiji went to America, a movement for the inculcation of teachings of the East to the people in that country and others had been started by Madam Blavatsky and Col. Obate the promoters of Theosophical Society. Madam Blavatsky based her teachings more on the philosophy of Bhagwan Buddha than that of the Upanishadas Moreover without any disparagement to the promoters of this Society, it may be said that a Hindu born and bred up in the country can better enter into the Spirit of Hinduism or even Buddhism than any person studying the Subject from a distance after having received preliminary training in other Faiths. The Swamiji had therefore a virgin field in which to sow his seeds of Hinduism and the greatest homage is due to him for having taken single-handed the responsibility of preaching in a foreign country a religion new to the peoples of that country. By his great success at Chicago at the Parliament of Religions, he has enabled Hinduism to walk with her head erect and hold her own amongst other religions. One of the effects of Swamiji's mission to America was that there was practically a cessation of the revilement of Hindu Religion by Christian Missionaries and others.

THE STATURE OF HINDUISM.

Hindus cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Swamiji for having increased the Stature of Hinduism in the eyes of other religions.

Before going to America the Swamiji toured round the greater portion, of India not forgetting my own province Kathiawad. He saw poverty and misery amongst the masses and was so appalled by it that he said a hungry stomach must be fed first before Spiritual Knowledge could be imparted. Poverty and Spirituality in his opinion could ill go together and consequently improvement in the material conditions of the people formed an important part in all his Schemes of Regeneration of India. He was so much affected by the poverty he saw all round him, that on one occasion in an outburst of sympathetic feelings, he said "Let each one of us pray day and night for the down-trodden millions of India. I am no metaphysician, no philosopher, nay no saint.

LOVE THE POOR.

But I am poor, I love the poor, and feel for the two hundred millions of men and women sunkun for ever in poverty and ignorance. They cannot find light or education. Let us unite our wills in continued prayer for their good." The Swamiji was not content with mere prayers, nor did he agree with the old religious teachers about the definition of the Sattva Guna. At one place he says "Do you think that one who does not exert himself at all, who only takes the name of Hari, shutting himself in a room, who remains quiet and indifferent even when seeing huge amount of wrong and violence done to others before his very eyes, possesses the quality of Sattva? His travels had taken him to Europe and America and given him ample opportunities of seeing the tremendous power of men's faith in themselves.

"FAITH IN OURSELVES."

"An English-boy" says the Swamiji" will tell you! I am an Englishman. I can do anything" "can our boys" he asks, "say the same thing here? No, not even the boys' fathers; we have lost faith in ourselves". In making these remarks the Swamiji trenches upon politics, and in his desire to train up Indians to have more faith in themselves, he has been supported by all later politicians – by none so well as Mahatma Gandhi the Saint-patriot now at Yarowda.

The Swamiji not satisfied with mere praying for the poverty-stricken millions of India, had prepared various places for spreading education among them for making them physically strong and for improving their social and economic condition. Though he had renounced the world, he was anxious to work for the masses though a Bhakta and Jnani, he was a Karma-Yogi. It may be truly said of him without exaggeration that he belonged to the type of Janaka-Videhi. It is but fit on the anniversary of the departed saint, we should do what we can to help the people—a few of course—to improve their economic condition.

ART-CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

It is with this object that the disciples of Swamiji decided to have an exhibition of Arts and Industries of the country, during the week following Swamiji's birthday. They are quite justified in including Arts with Industries, as Swamiji was fond of fine arts and was a gifted musician himself. Where Mr. Vakil is the principal speaker, where Mr. Manishi Dey is the organiser, the Arts side is sure to receive as much importance as it deserves. I wish the Exhibition every success.

Syt. K. V. K. Vakil in a brief speech showed how Swami Vivekananda and Sister Nivedita, both emphasised the necessity of art in life and life in Art. He maintained with Swami, that when art is isolated from life it degenerates. Like the Swami he demanded art in every day life in every thing that constituted the environment of that life. And, he said that Sister Nivedita was of the class of art, critics still unfortunately, rare in India. Her warning was as necessary and valuable then as it was when it was first uttered, she advised Indian to keep themselves aloof from "the elaborate pursuit of trifles".

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—:o:—

Several Villages Observe 'Independence Day'.

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, Jan. 28.

In Machakdi Maidan situated near Bilimora Town, "Salt Act" campaign was carried out by certain people of Waghrej, Goindi, etc., on the 16th inst. by preparing contraband salt in British Territory. Some of the villages of Bulsar Taluka—"Kalwada, Pitha, Padâria, Thakkarwada, Ghadoi, Gorwada, Muli, Fanaswada," celebroted the "Independence Day."

Nizam's Gift For Home Science College

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The All-India Womens' Education Fund Association held their second annual meeting at the Red Cross Hall last evening. Lady Irwin presided. The meeting fully discussed the report of the Central Committee for starting a Home Science College and adopted it after making one or two changes and amendments. Her Excellency announced that she had received a wire from the Nizam giving Rs. two lakhs towards starting the new institution. The meeting welcomed the announcement and passed a vote of thanks to the Nizam. With a vote of thanks to Her Excellency the meeting terminated.

"EVERY LATHI BLOW A NAIL IN GOVT'S COFFIN"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

the motion and an almost equal number in the Opposition to the same, on the ground that Mr. Yamin Khan's experiences were singularly unfortunate.

DESULTORY DISCUSSION.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari and Mr. M. Ahmed supported the resolution while Mr. Kabiruddin, Ahmed, Harbans Singh and Mr. M. R. Puri opposed it. Mr. Jagannath Agarwal thought that probably the situation would be met by extending the period of withdrawal of candidatures by about a week while Mr. Gayaprasad suggested three days Mr. J. C. Chatterjee and Mr. Brij Kishore also participated.

A PROMISE.

Sir James Crerar promised that the record of the debate would be given careful consideration when the electoral rules were next considered.

Mr. Yamin Khan withdrew the resolution.

FIGHT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved, "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to publish the papers connected with the Round Table Conference". Mr. Roy said that his simple formula was a well-known Parliamentary form to elicit debate. Similar fomula had been used in the House of Commons. This was not the only reason. The very conception of the Round Table Conference belonged to the Assembly and its realisation belonged to the Governor-General and His Majesty's Government. The question was first raised by Rangachariar and by Pandit Motilal Nehru, for whose recovery they all prayed. (Applause). The latter in speech had declared that they would fight till self-government was achieved.

ROY'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. Roy said that to-day's debate would find an echo in the House of Commons and among people deeply interested in the work of the Conference. The speaker next referred to the achievements of the Conference. Firstly, he said, Provincial Autonomy was a settled fact and there was to be a Federation with responsibility. "I welcome the idea of a Federation but if Federation fails to come into existence, is responsible Government in the Centre to wait till then? (Cheers). That is an unwise decision of the Conference. Why make grant of responsible government contingent on federation? That is a mistake of the Conference".

AMENDMENTS OUT OF ORDER.

After Mr. Roy's speech the President said that most of the amendments on the Order Paper were out of order and invited members views in order to decide the procedure.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty agreed that Mr. Roy's was the only technical motion for the papers in order to raise a general debate, but there was a keen desire on the part of unofficials to discuss all the issues arising out of the Round Table Conference's labours. Mr. Shanmukham chetty therefore requested to the leader of the House to state when the papers would be available and to agree to give an official day so that to-day's debate might be postponed till then.

THAT WHITE PAPER.

Sir George Rainy stated that the Government expected by air-mail the first consignment of White Paper on 2nd February and 2nd consignment on 9th February.

The President then asked the House to discuss only on the general terms raised by Mr. Roy's motion and not on the amendments on the Order Paper.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain (Punjab) said that the Round Table Conference should have been held seven years ago when the Assembly demanded it. When Mr. Sadiq Hussain was proceeding Sir Hari Singh Gour suggested that the discussion might be adjourned in view of Sir George Rainy's assurance to allot a Government day.

MOTION ADOPTED.

The President:—There are only two ways open to the House now, either to pass the resolution or to have the discussion stand adjourned because a mere assurance from Sir George Rainy was not enough.

At this stage Sir Hugh Cocke moved that the question be now put. This motion for closure was carried and Mr. Roys resolution was put and adopted without any dissentient voice.

The Assembly next discussed Mr. Sadiq Hussain's resolution for the discontinuance of the policy of repression and the adoption by Government of a sympathetic and conciliatory policy.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON WOMEN.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain gave account of police excesses in various parts of the country and said that though he deplored the terrorist crimes he regarded attack on women as cowardly and held lathi charging and thereby causing deaths as brutal. India could not be reconciled by the way Sir Henry Craik was doing in the Punjab. To-day normal laws in the country were replaced by abnormal laws and more than sixty thousand persons were in jails. Although the release of Congress leaders was a move in right direction, that alone could not be conducive to unbiased consideration of declaration of Mr. MacDonald. General amnesty was absolutely essential.

PRISONERS MUST BE RELEASED

Mr. Yaminkhan supporting the resolution said that when men who created the situation which led to repression were released, it was idle to keep the rank and file in jails, for the release of Congress leaders had been hailed as a defeat of Government in the country and this could bring forward countless followers to Mahatma Gandhi in the future, even if those in the jails were not released. Govenment having once yielded, they must go the whole for in that way alone they would win the co-operation of Congress.

"A NAIL IN THEIR COFFIN."

Mr. B. R. Puri welcomed the repression as it moulded India into a United Nation, but warned the Government that every lathi blow on women was a nail in their coffin. The police during the last six months had respected neither sex nor age and deeply though he deplored violence by Indians in certain parts of the country he felt that Government were responsible for all that. Laws had been created in India to penalise that love of country and of countrymade things of which Englishman felt proud. He welcomed change of heart reflected in the release of Congress leaders and demanded the release of other prisoners of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

RELEASE EVERY PRISONER.

Mr. B. Das praised the Viceroy for his bold gesture for conciliation of Congress by releasing Mahatma Gandhi and twenty-nine other leaders, but he regretted that Civilian memers of the Service had not shown a desire to follow in that path. He asked why on the very day that Viceroy had announced the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested in Calcutta in connection with the "Independence Day," as if "Independence Day" was not observed throughout India. He urged the release of every political prisoner and even of Moplah prisoners, for that alone would restore tranquility in the country and bring about an atmosphere for dispassionate consideration of the Premier's statement.

POLICE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Das criticised the actions of the C. I. D. Police and created laughter by quoting from Mr. Montagu's dairy to show how Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. B. N. Basu were shadowed, because Mr. Basu wired to Sir Sankaran Nair that he had despatched "sweetmeats" for dinner which Nair was giving to Viceroy at Madras, but the police ununderstood sweetmeats to mean bombs! Mr. Das finally suggested that those who were unable to adjust themselves to the spirit of the times should be allowed to retire on proportionate pensions.

CROCODILE TEARS.

Sir James Crerar agreed that the return to conditions of tranquility was the greatest and most urgent need of the hour. The policy of Government must be viewed as a whole. The central feature of their policy had been the promotion of political progress by constitutional means on constitutional paths. That policy had been persisted in and in the last few days His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had given convincing proofs of their desire to take India to the goal of its political aspirations. The word repression placed Government in an unjust light.

GOVERNMENT'S GRATITUDE TO POLICE.

He was sorry that some members should have attacked the police force as being not not humane and as having used excessive force. On behalf of the Government of India he wished to express gratitude and their sense of appreciation of the service and devotion to duty which the police force had displayed during the last year. (Applause). The fact that Government exercised extraordinary powers was a matter of regret, but they had merely discharged their primary duty for the maintenance of order. He appealed to the Assembly to co-operate with the Government in its attempts to restore tranquility and not to indulge in mere negative criticisms.

CONGRESS CO-OPERATING.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Congress had shown evidence of co-operation when the Working Committee resisted the temptation to publish its decisions about the Premier's statement in deference to the wishes of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. The Congress would be playing into the Government's hands if it agreed to lay down arms until it knew exactly where it stood vis-a-vis Government.

The mere release of thirty Congress leaders would not do. How could the generals repudiate their followers who were in jails? Every one in jail was a man who thinks and had a vice in the Congress decisions. They were not automatons "lime nominated members of the Assembly." (Laughter). Therefore, if the Premier's statement was to be given proper consideration Government should take courage in both hands and follow up Lord Irwin's announcement by releasing all political prisoners.

The debate was adjourned to next non-official day.

The Assembly meets on next Monday.—A. P.

SIMPSON MURDER TRIAL.

—:o:—

Dinesh Gupta Pleads 'Not Guilty'.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Pleading 'not guilty' to all charges, Dinesh Gupta confirmed the statement he had already made to the Hony. Presidency Magistrate, while lying in the medical college hospital. The statement which was read in the Court showed that Dinesh was the third son of a post-master of Jamalpur in Mymensingh. He left his studies during the picketing movement, when he was reading in the fourth year class of the Dacca University. He then travelled to various places in Assam and visited Midnapur where his elder brother is a pleader. He arrived early morning on December 8 in European dress, belonging to his brother from Howrah.

Dinesh next went to the Zoological Gardens, but it being too early, the door was closed. He next came to the Dalhousie Square and out of curiosity entered the secretariat. The nature of the building was not known to him, as he did not know much of the city, having come here only on two or three occasions. When he went upstairs, he heard a terrific sound and started running, when he was shot by a European. Dinesh took refuge in a room, but was again shot in the neck. He was unable to identify the man, who shot him nor could he describe him. He became senseless and regained sense in the hospital. He had no suitcase with him nor had he any companion. He had 10 rupees and wanted to go back to his father at Jamalpur. He knew Harikumar Gupta.

An application was made on behalf of Dinesh for an examination of Mr. J. W. Nelson, judicial secretary to the Bengal Government, as a prosecution witness or to have his evidence on commission, as he was now in England. The order was reserved on the application.—A. P. Special.

SENATE DISCUSSES PROF. K. T. SHAH'S CASE

—:o:—

And Refers Back To Syndicate

A surprise was sprung at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate on Thursday evening when the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice Mirza ruled out of order a proposition tabled by Dr. Jivraj Mehta to appoint a committee to consider the circumstances under which the Syndicate terminated the engagement of Professor K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics and Sociology, after nine years of service without any cause given or reason assigned and to consider the competence of the Syndicate under the Bombay University Act of 1928 to reduce a Professorship instituted and maintained by the Senate without the previous authority of the Senate and to institute a Readership without the authority of the Senate.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale who wanted to move the proposition in the absence of Dr. Jivraj submitted that even if the Vice-Chancellor held the proposition out of order he should be formally allowed to move it. The Vice-Chancellor held that it was no use wasting their time.

GRANT OF MONEY.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the items left over from the agenda of the meeting held in August 1930 and Principal T. K. Shahani demanded priority to item No. 5 which was a proposal to vote a sum of Rs. 6,000 to Prof. K. T. Shah. Priority was granted, but before it was moved the Chair ruled out of order four out of the five amendments standing in the names of Mr. S. C. Shahani, Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. R. R. Kale and Miss Bahadurji.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved the following proposition formally as he said there was no need of a speech, as the amendments were ruled out of order.

"That an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 be granted to Professor K. T. Shah on the termination of his nine years' service in the University as Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology."

Father Duhr seconding the proposition said that Professor Shah's services were dispensed with suddenly.

"IN APPRECIATION."

Prof. D. R. Gadgil moved an amendment adding that the words "in appreciation of his services" should be added to the original proposition and Father Duhr agreed to it.

Speaking on the amended resolution Prof. Gadgil severely criticized what he called the "wonderful ways" of the Syndicate. He had expected serious opposition to his amendment, but was surprised to see that Dr. Ranina and Father Duhr coolly accepted it.

Mr. G. M. Gupte also complained that there was not a single word appreciating Prof. Shah's services although the Syndicate had made appreciative remarks while giving an honorarium to the Registrar.

WHY WAS HE DISMISSED?

Mr. S. C. Shahani also supported the proposition but wanted to know if the Syndicate appreciated the services of Prof. Shah why did they discontinue his services.

Mr. R. R. Kale admitted that he was unable to make up his mind one way or the other. He felt that it involved a question of policy and principle. He wanted more information.

Mr. Pahalajani moved an amendment that the proposition should be referred back to the Syndicate for report at an early date.

AS CONTRAST.

Principal N. M. Shah seconded the amendment. He wished Prof. Gadgil had not moved his amendment and the original proposition were debated upon and defeated. He wanted contrast the Syndicate's attitude towards Prof. Shah with that towards the late Registrar of the University and show how shabbily Prof. Shah was treated.

CENSURE THE SYNDICATE.

Dr. K. J. Naik observed that from the treatment accorded to Prof. Shah it was evident that there was no stability in University service. He felt that the action of the Syndicate was so unjust that the Senate would be right even if it passed a censure motion against the Syndicate.

Prof. T. K. Shahan and Mr. P. A. Dhond further supported Mr. Pahalajani's amendment.

Prof. G. N. Gokhale opposed Mr. Pahalajani's amendment because it gave the Syndicate a chance to reconsider their decision which it did not deserve. The Syndicate did no care for the opinion of the Senate nor for that of the public. But he warned it that the day would come when those who did not care for public opinion would have to go down. In his opinion the Syndicate had voted Rs. 6,000 for Prof. Shah with a view to gag his mouth or to get out of the legal hole. He did not want to get it out of that hole. "Let them face the music in the High Court" he added.

Prof. A. K. Trivedi also supported Mr. Pahalajani's amendment.

"HUSH MONEY".

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the original resolution. He held that the Syndicate had acted in strict accordance with the provisions of the Act. They got rid of Prof. Shah because he was perhaps "an inconvenient person" and the sum of Rs. 6,000 was "Hush money".

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:—Has Prof. Shah agreed to the "Hush money?" (Laughter).

Mrs. Sharda Mehta supported Mr. Pahalajani's amendment.

Father Duhr feared that if the motion was referred back to the Syndicate it would perhaps refuse to reconsider it and Prof. Shah would have to suffer.

Mr. K. M. Javeri supported Mr. Pahalajani on technical grounds.

"A SQUARE PEG".

Principal Hamil disclosed that it was not in appreciation of Prof. Shah's services that the Syndicate had voted the sum. It was because they could not give Prof. Shah a sufficient notice and wanted to dispense with his services immediately. No one, he said, could question the ability and services of Prof. Shah, but as a local paper had commented Prof. Shah was perhaps a square peg in a round hole.

In view of Principal Hamil's disclosure Prof. Gadgil changed his mind and supported Mr. Pahalajani's amendment.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh wanted to know what would happen to the money that Prof. Shah had drawn as Provident Fund.

The Vice-Chancellor informed that Prof. Shah had drawn Rs. 2,072 as Provident fund and if the court decided that it was illegal to draw that amount he will be asked to refund it.

POOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Dr. A. G. Veigas vehemently opposed any amount being paid to Prof. Shah. He did so because he said that the money would ultimately go from the pockets of poor Indian students. He strongly objected to the Syndicates abolishing a Professorship and creating a Readership without the sanction of the Senate which was the supreme body.

A closure was demanded and the amendment being put to vote was carried by an overwhelming majority.

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Satyagraha News From All Quarters

"LOCK SATYAGRAHA" AT JALGAON.

Another Attempt To Break Open Congress Office.

(From A Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL, Jan. 27.

Government seems to enjoy and let the public enjoy some fun, in continuing to admittedly unlawful locking of the T. C. C. room. It will be remembered that many previous presidents and secretaries were convicted for attempting to break the lock of the Congress Committee premises.

The 7th President asked the first secretary to fetch the keys from the police. But the police arrested him when he made a request for the keys. But the President had evidently advised the other secretary to break open the door opposite to the one kept locked and watched. When the meeting was congratulating the arrested persons by their usual Zendavandan, the locked door was being knocked from inside with a loud noise. At this the audience and the police were astounded: A lathi charge was made on the audience.

Meanwhile the police brought the keys and removed the lock with a hope to drag the inmate out. But the Secretary seems to have immediately bolted the door from inside. The police hurried to the other door, and after a pretty long game of locking and unlocking, the Secretary seems to have surrendered himself to the police.

The police have locked the T. C. C. room and guard it.

WHIPPING FOR PURSUASION.

Supdu Patil, a boy of 15 who was picketing at Bhusaval strangely disappeared on the 8th instant. He was traced in the Yaval Magistrate's custody after a couple of days. Neither he nor any one knew for a full week why he was removed.

On the 20th instant he learnt that he had committed the crime of asking people to resort to Jungle Satyagraha, in June 1930. After full 7 months hunting, this dangerous felon was clapped. He was given 7 whips on 24th instant.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Jalgaon observed Independence day by Flag procession and Zenda Vandan, and Independence resolution was read in a meeting of about two thousands.

Bhusaval celebrated this day by Flag procession and Flag salutation in the morning and another procession in honour of Mahatmaji's release in the evening. The evening meeting was the largest that Bhusaval had witnessed during the year. Sjt. Anna Sahasrabiddhe explained the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's release and the duty of the Bhusaval public. Supdu Patil narrated his funny experiences of arrest and trial and whipping, and the unwillingness of many police officers to whip him and the number of Government officers and witnesses engaged in bringing him to book. Sjt. G. R. Gogate who was proposed to the chair, read the Independence resolution.

Late Mr. Shri Dhar Tiwari.

(From A Correspondent.)
BAGHDAD, Jan. 11.

The death took place of Mr. Shri Dhar Tiwari, the chemist employed in the research branch of the Experimental farm Rustamiah, on Friday (the 9th instant.

Mr. Tiwari was the only son of the Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad Tiwari of Ajmer (Rajputana). After the completion of his scholastic career, his father sent him to the United Kingdom to prosecute his medical studies in forestry in the University of Edinburgh. He however preferred a course of study in Agriculture. He spent nearly six years in the University and obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. During the Great War, his services as chemist were engaged by the War office in the Ammunition Department. After his return from Europe, he went to India to join the Agriculture Department. In 1921 as the newly formed State of Iraq required the services of an Agricultural Chemist. Mr. Roger Thomas, the then Director of Agriculture, out of the about 100 applicants selected the late Mr. Tiwari for the post along with Mr. Sahwney, M.Sc., and Mr. Dutt, M.Sc. Ever since his appointment, the late Mr. Tiwari had been working in the Agriculture Directorate as chemist. His services were greatly appreciated both by Mr. Roger Thomas and Webster the present Inspector-General of Agriculture.

Great sympathy is felt for the widow of the deceased and his father-in-law Mr. Dube, Bar-at-Law of Allahabad.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Independence Day" was celebrated here most enthusiastically and there was a complete hartal. After the Flag Salutation ceremonies which were held in the morning at various places and after the sales of Khadi had been made, a procession was organised under the auspices of G. P. C. C. which is an "unlawful" association. The procession was one of the biggest of its type and it terminated in a meeting in the River Sands. In the meeting there national songs were sung and after that a short introductory speech was made by Sjt. Balvantray Thakor. Sjt. Panalal then read the two resolutions signed by Sjt. Kanuga, the dictator of the G. P. C. C. who was arrested on the eve of the "Independence Day". In the first the pledge of accepting the creed of complete Independence was re-affirmed and in the next resolution those that had suffered in the fight for country's freedom were thanked. The proceedings of the meeting terminated after "Vande Mataram" was recited. The police remained absolutely quiet.

SATYAGRAHA SAMACHAR.

The Gujrat Satyagraha Samachar a bulletin published by the G. P. C. C. was issued to-day in printed copies and the Press Act was thus violated.

The students of the Gujrat College observed the "Indspendence Day" by absenting themselves from college.

A SATYAGRAHI DIES IN JAIL.

(From A Correspondent).
BORSAD, Jan. 27.

Mr. Muljibhai Vaghajibhai Patel, a prominent 'No-taxer' and Youth Leaguer of Vasaha died of heart-failure to-day at 9-15 a.m. behind the prison bars. His remains were placed in a motor car and were profusely garlanded and sprinkled by 'kumkum,' and led through the main streets of Bhadaran in a huge procession of about six to seven hundred men, women and boys. The deceased was one of those four who were arrested from the sheds of the Hijratis of Vasana by the Baroda State police, as advised by the British police for an alleged crime of theft of his own tobacco crop in British territory, the crop being forfeited by the Government. He was awaiting orders for extradition in the above-mentioned jail.

THE "INDEPENDENCE DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

The "Independence Day" was celebrated in all villages and towns of Borsad Taluka including Borsad proper in full pomp. The celebrations were further enlivened on receipt of the news of the release of Mahatmaji, Sardar Vallabhbhai and others. The police did not interfere with the demonstrations except for the arrest of Mr. Nagindas Patel in Ras while leading a procession of the Hijrati peasants.

Mr. Ranchhodbhai Patel of Borsad who had refused to give a security of Rs. 200 as demanded for assisting the operations of the Borsad Satyagraha Samiti by lending a "khadki" for Chhavani purposes, was sentenced yesterday by the First Class Resident Magistrate of Borsad to one month and fifteen days' imprisonment, or in default of the fine imposed.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S PROTEST.

Move For An Enquiry Committee.

The Calcutta Corporation adjourned its ordinary meeting on Wednesday evening as a mark of protest against and condemnation of the conviction of the Mayor of Calcutta. In view of the allegations made, the Deputy Mayor thought that it was necessary from the point of view of the Police to constitute a Committee of the House to investigate the true facts and circumstances of the case, with a view to avoiding recurrence of such incidents. The House decided to consider the question at a Special meeting.—A. P.

Independence Day At Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

The Independence day was celebrated in Nagpur amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Congress flags were hoisted on houses in the early morning. Flag salutation ceremony was performed in the Azad Maidan Cotton Market, at 7 a. m. Mr. Narayan Rao Vaidya and Khushalchanji who were released the same time from the Central Jail were congratulated. News of the release of Mahatma Gandhi was received at 12 a.m. which evoked further enthusiasm among the people.

In the evening a mammoth procession started from the Congress House and two huge meetings were held, one on the Patwardhan ground an dthe other on the Azad Maidan. Mr. P. K. Salve Mr. Tijare and others who were released on the day were congratulated at the meetings. The procession consisted of about 15,000 people.

NATIONAL FLAGS EVERYWHERE!

An important feature of the Independence Day Celebrations at Nagpur was the discovery of National Flags on almost all the Government Buildings in Nagpur. Early in the morning Congress flags were found to be flying over the District Court, the General Post Office, and the Secretariat Buildings; also on the Judicial Commissioner's Office and the entrance to the Dist. Court Buildings. These were removed later on. No one could imagine how these flags came to be there

FOUR 'HIJRATIS' ARRESTED

Borsad Peasants To Follow Mahatmaji Till Last

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, January 25.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad went to the "Hijratis" of Vasna in the Gaekwad Territory accompanied by the Gaekwad Police of Bhadran. The police at once began to run about in the fields in search of the "hijaratis" and within two hours of their arrival, they caught hold of about 30 "hijaratis" from the fields and took them to the Mamlatdar, who was all the while waiting at a mandava of some of the emigrants. The Taluka Fojdar of Bhadran reached the place at about 6 in the evening. Immediately after his arrival, all were let off except the following four who arrested:—

Sjts. Maranbhai Chaganbhai Patel, Nathabhai Makandas, Kashibhai Mathurbhai and Mahijibhai Vaghjibhai. The Mamlatdar also persuaded the Satyagrahis to dissociate themselves from the movement, pay up their dues and return to the village or else their lands will be confiscated, their houses will be sold out and they will not find any room in the village afterwards. But the brave peasants, who, had heard too much of the stuff before, made it absolutely clear that they were to die or live with the country and shall faithfully follow the instructions of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai, come what may. The arrested four are kept in the Bhadran lock-up.

JAIN PANCH SUMMONED FOR ACCOMMODATING PICKETS.

Allegations Against A Policeman

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Jan. 27.

The leaders of the Jain Panch who have lent their house for the accommodation of the lady-picketers' camp at Sarbhon were summoned by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and were asked, if the ladies had any connection with the Congress. "You are", said the Deputy Superintendent of Police, "equally guilty, if the ladies belong to the Congress."

PATEL OF THREE VILLAGES.

Makanji Lallubhai has been appointed as the Patel of three villages—Jamania, Alagadh, and Agharpur (all in Bardoli taluka). The Patel has no house of his own in either of the villages and does not know even the three R's.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICEMAN.

On the 24th instant, a policeman who is appointed as guard on the lands at Babala went to Sarbhon in plain clothes. It is alleged that he was drunk and hence uncontrollable. He assaulted, as alleged, a Brahmin, took him to the Chauki and made him carry his burden to his destination. The Brahmin was then released. The same policeman beat a Dubla in the open Bazaar. Every now and then he used to boast "I am the King of Babala, you know?"

ANAVILS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Anavils of three Parganas (Sarbhon, Mahuva and Teladi) was held on the 25th instant, when the following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

Considering the present struggle for freedom (a) No feasts and festivals should be celebrated either at the happy occasions or after the dead. (b) The simplest ceremony should be adopted at the time of happy occasions that cannot be postponed.

(2) This meeting requests the Anavils of the Gaekwar territory to help in every way the Satyagrahi peasants who have migrated from their own villages and have taken refuge in the villages in the Gaekwar territory.

Other resolutions advised the Anavils not to purchase attached property nor to have nothing to do with those who proved false to national principles.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN C. P.

Punamchand Ranka On Hungerstrike

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

The most important event of the week was the unexpected release of political prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The local Government has granted remission of one month's imprisonment to certain prisoners, including about 6 "B" Class prisoners. The released prisoners were taken in a procession throughout the city. This action, it is believed, has been taken in pursuance of the resolution passed by the C. P. Legislative Council. Fresh arrests and convictions are however going on as usual.

The 69th Birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was celebrated by the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Craddock Town, Nagpur, with great eclat. A public meeting was held where speakers spoke on the great works of the departed leader.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.

An Association of the Anjuman Muslim ladies has been formed in Nagpur with the objects of protecting women's rights, advancing female education and reform of bad customs. At a recent meeting of the association a resolution was passed regarding the opposition of some short-sighted Muslims with great disfavour and maintaining that the minimum age prescribed by the Sarda Act for the marriage of a girl is too low, because child marriage not only makes the girl invalid for life but it also exposes her to numerous other hardships. It was further resolved to make a door collection for the proposed Muslim Girls' Middle School at Nagpur.

Mr. Dekate practised Forest Satyagraha at Umrer by cutting some Sindhi trees. He along with 20 volunteers was arrested.

The Independence day was celeberated at Nagpur with great enthusiasm and the programme originally settled was carried out without any incident.

SJT. RANKA ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, the 'Dictator' of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" was fasting as a protest against the bad food that was being supplied to the "C" Class prisoners. He however began to take food on the authorities promising to look in the matter. As they did not keep their promise Mr. Ranka has again gone on fast. It is understood he is being forcibly fed.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, Chief Editor of the Hindi Daily "Lokmat" and Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, who are in the Buldana and Seoni Jails respectively are not allowed to see their relatives. Pandit Shukla is suffering from piles and it is reported that his examination by a medical private practitioner has not been allowed. He is reported to be taking "C" class food as a protest.

PICKETERS' SUFFERING.

It is reported that while some volunteers were picketing the foreign cloth shops at Jubbulpore some people spat on the volunteers. This action of the hooligans was greatly resented by the general public.

It is understood that the Kamptee Municipality has dismissed one of its employees for taking part in the picketing of liquor shops.

VILEPARLE "DICTATOR" SENTENCED.

Mr. Brown, Magistrate, Seventh Court, Mazgaon, sentenced Sjt. Vanmalidas Vyas, the "dictator" of Vile Parle camp, to six months' R.I. under the Press Ordinance of 1930 for publishing an unauthorised news sheet entitled, "Ham", a weekly news-sheet published by Vyas in Andheri for the youths. He had his office at Mandvi and Mr. Zencolabedin Hasan was arrested for keeping and selling this news-sheet, and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' R I.

It is interesting to note that only two issues of this news-sheet had been published.

Mr. Narayandas Maghji Kabali is appointed new "dictator" of Vile Parle.

Ambernath Labour Union's Activities.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabhuddhe. Secretary, Ambernath Labour Union writes:—

This Union has been working at Ambernath, in Kalyan Taluka since May 1928. It has organised a number of Co-operative Credit Societies, a grain and a cloth store and an out-door dispensary for the workers and farmers of the locality. The dispensary was started in November 1929. and upto the end of December, 1930 it worked for 319 days and treated 2568 cases. It is being conducted by Dr. B. G. Chhaya of Kalyan at a great sacrifice.

The rates charged at the dispensary are annas four and annas two for adults and children, respectively. They are kept low to suit the pockets of the people of the locality. In case outside help is secured, it is intended to run the dispensary free and attach a small nursing home to it for poor indoor patients. At present the Western India Match Factory, though running a dispensary for its workers in the factory, is paying a grant of Rs. 75/- per month towards its expenses, but the grant is not sufficient for making the dispensary self-supporting, as it is hardly enough to pay an honorarium and salary to the doctor and compounder. The undesigned hereby appeals to charitably disposed people and Institutions keen on doing village work to substantially help the institution and enable it to carry out its object of organising medical relief for village people.

A Marked Advance.

(By Mail.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Hari Singh Gour said:—

"I have read Prime Minister's statement summarising the conclusions of the Conference and announcing the policy of the British Government in regard to the future constitution of the Government of India. The scheme is still in a skeleton form, and the exact effect of the impact of the safeguards proposed on the future constitution cannot yet be foreseen. But subject to a satisfactory settlement of the safeguards and the other details of the scheme, I recognise that the policy adumbrated by the British Government is in marked advance of that outlined by the Simon Commission or the Government of India dispatch and is more in conformity with the national demand."

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd Jan. 1931 is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	157,86,55
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
INDIA.	
Silver coin	115,08,13
Gold bullion	26,64,30
Silver bullion	5,56,07
Securities (purchase price.	
In India	85,393
In England	Nil
Internal Bills of Exchange	10,000

NEW
ORIENTAL STORE
FOR
JEWELLERY, SILKS, CARPETS & CURIOS,
OPENING
1st February, 1931.
AT
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Best Swadeshi goods and fine arts Collected from all over India
VISIT SOLICITED.

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(Estd. 1906.)
Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.
THE "NATIONAL"
will surpass any other Company in these tests.
(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
(3) The low safe rates of premium provide maximum assurance at minimum cost.
The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.
R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.
Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Dr. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S
FAMOUS SPECIFIC for All Kinds of
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Save Disappointment and address all Correspondence and Orders in ENGLISH direct to
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Besides treating
Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,
other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.
Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning.
3 to 6 in the afternoon.
WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)
Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL,
Opposite Colaba Station, Near the Taxi Stand.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 29.
Ockenfels, Dockmann, Port Said.
Khosrou, Bantlie, Durban.
Fusijama, Lorence, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 30.
Narkunda, Rerker, Sydney.
Hague Maru Tsudan, Kobe.
Acasta, Thoran, Karachi.
Nemoja, Bogie, Hamburg.
Fernlana, Penatt, Australia.
Heiei Maru Yamada, Yawata.
Laraken, Brown, Java.
Varsova, Roul, Busreh.

LOADING.
Jan. 29.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Judge for Abadon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P. & O. S N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Narkunda, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (3 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, a general cargo and 212 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., at about (11 a.m.) on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Maloja:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here to-day from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Fusijama, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hague Maru:—The O. S. K steamer Hague Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nemanja:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Nemanja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Leith, etc. with a general cargo.

S.S. Heiei Maru:—The M. B. Kaisha's steamer Heiei Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Yawata, with a cargo of old iron.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N Coy.'s steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, January 29.
2 Mantua, London, 7-2, M M and Co.
3 Rheinfels Karachi, 31-1, L Edwards.
4 Hague Maru, Kobe, 29-1, O S Kaisha.
5 Fusijama, Trieste, 4-2, F T & M J.
6 Warfield, Karachi, 1-2, M M & Co.
7 Nemanja, Leith, 29-1, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ockenfels, Hamburg, NF, L Edwards.
9 Strud Sholm, NF, 29-1, National S S Co.
11 Capo-di-Monte, Karachi, 3-2. L T & M J.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Granams T Co.
15 Registan,, Hull, 2-2, M M and Co.
16 Mundra, Hull, 1-2, M M & Co
17 Heiyel Maru No. 7 Yawata, 30-1, M B Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira, Calcutta, 29-1 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 30-1, M M & Co.
5 Suez Maru, Japan, 31-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Nizam, Triticorin, 10-2, T Morrison & Co.
8 Tugela, Calcutta, 30-1, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Mirzapore, Japan, 14-2, M M & Co.
10/11 Da'blair, NF, 31-1 L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Bahadur, Rangoon, 1-2, T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Sophie Maru, M Coast, 1-2 Merchant S N Co.
C Maur Oslo, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
Q Alavi N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co
Viceroy of India, 6-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbrayne, 4-2-31 J-F-Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 31-1-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 10-2-31, L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 30-1-31 P and O S N Co
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON
Mantua, 7-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR HULL.
Rezistan, N F M M & Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, NF, M M & Co.
Warfield, 30-1-31, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Birtannia, 6-2-31, G T Co.
Hesione, NF, G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Capo-di-Monte, 2-2-31, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, N F M M Co.
Varela, NF, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 4-2-31, L Edward.
Rheinfels, 31-1-31, L Edward.
Tugela, 29-1-31, L Edward.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru N F O S Kaisha
Suez Maru 28-1-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore, 14-12-31, P O S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 12-2-41, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur, N F T M & Co.
Pasha, NF, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, NF, FF Campbell & Co
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Mantua N F P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra, NF, M M and Co.
Warfield, NF, M M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Suez Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore, P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, G T Co.
Hesione, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Oxenfels, L Edward Ltd..
Tugela, L Edward Ltd.
Rheinfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
Rezistan, M M & Co..
FOR GENOA.
Capo-di-Monti, M Italiana.
FOR BUSREH.
Baroda, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur T M & Co.
Pasha, T M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBEN.
Karagola, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Nizam 28-1-31.
Mirzapore 28-1-31.
Strudsholm 28-1-31.
Britannia 28-1-31.
Rheinfels 29-1-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.
S.S. Mantua for London:—20 bales woo' raw, C. Listen & Co.; 2 bales animal skin, Bombay Co...
For Marseilles:—120 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S.S. Mundra for Haure:—60 bales cotton raw, V. Carumsey, 1,996 cwts. myrabollam, C. Jivanmi & Co
For London:—2,474 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Buren.
S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 65 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 62 bales wool raw, R. Veerchand; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 5,000 cwts. myrabolum, K. Bros.; 2,100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. J. Davar.
For Marseilles:—25 cwts. gum olibonum, K. Harjivan & Co.
For Glasgow:—1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.
For New York:—722 cwts. gum karaya, N. Mooji & Co.; 315 cwts. gum karaya, 52 cwts. gum ghatoy, P Kooverji & Co.
S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha; 513 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 30 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 112 cwts. gum olibonum, K. Harjivan & Co.
For Antwerp:—1,155 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co; 440 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 102 bales hump, H. Damodar & Co.; 350 cwts. muster seed, S M. Rajgor & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co
For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, H. Nursay & Co.
For Copenbegan:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.
For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.
For Bremen:—55 bales cotton raw, C. V. Jagjivan & Co.
For New York:—100 cwts. gum karaya, S. Khatsey & Co.
S.S. Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 173 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.
S.S. Registan for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.
For Hull:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.
S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—300 cwts. black pepper, T. S. Thadani & Sons.
For Venice:—1,000 cwts. caster seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons.
For Burgas:—26 bales buffalo hides, H. A. K. Mojid.
For Patras:—17 bales buffalo mides, H. A. K. A. Mojid.
S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, H. V. Gurumsey.
For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
S.S. Suez Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—550 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
S.S. Hague Maru for Kobe:—1,700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Yokkaichi:—490 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.
S.S. Mantua from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—20 cases syrup; 29 cases olive oil; 20 cases lime juice; 65 cases brandy; 55 cases soap; 63 cases spirits; 25 cases stouts; 50 cases ale; 147 cases cordials; 67 cases vinegar; 99 cases biscuits; 620 cases gin; 678 cases whisky; 84 cases whiting; 100 cases vincarnis; 200 cases sherry; 143 cases wine; 50 cases root polish; 42 cases elect fans; 340 dms. varnish; 1,032 dms. paint; 600 b'dle discs; 65 b'dlpe wheat flakes; 27 b'dle bolts and nuts; 631 bars silver.
From Charenti:—724 cases brandy.
From Bordeaux:—216 cases wine; 630 cases brandy.
From Arnsterdam:—40 cases cheese; 25 cases hams; 25 bales cotton.
From Havre:—65 cases champagne; 300 b'dle copper sheets; 104 b'dle copper wire.
From Marseilles:—59 cases ale; 207 cases vermouth; 38 cases tyres; 40 cases a. silk thread; 300 cases soap; 120 cases litharge flakes; 36 cases mineral water; 1,200 tiles.
From New York:—189 bars silver.
From Aden:—25 cases orris roots.

—:o:—

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

Wheat May	4	0	6
Linseed May	6	5	6
Castorseed	6	9	0
Cottonseed	2	3	0
Groundnuts	5	7	0
Rapeseed	4	12	0
Mawaraseed	5	6	0
Miyrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	10	0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

January	8.26
March	8.21
May	8.34
July	8.49
September	8.65
November	8.76
January	8.83
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.00

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The local market opened at Rs. 106-8 for Broach A-M delivery at 1-35 p.m. as there was a meeting of the Cotton Brokers. It is stated that lengthy speeches were made, but the meeting did not come to any conclusion as it required careful consideration of the report of the Cotton Act Committee. After opening of the market, there was general long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 105-8, but steady demand from professional operators which caused recovery in prices to the opening level. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points. The local market ruled steady without any important change in prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 106/12
Oomra March 153/4
Oomra May 155/8
Bengal March 138
Bengal May 141

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

April	125.40—2.30
July	122.50—1.40

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.

QUALITY.	New Fine	New Average.
Bengal Superfine	155	145
Bengal Fine	150	140
Bengal F.G.	145	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170	163
Nagpur Savner Fine	165	160
Yeotmal Fine	160	155
Arvi Fine	160	155
Amraoti Fine	155/57	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155	150
Mulkapur Fine	150/53	145
Khandesh Fine	150	145
Muthia Fine	148	140
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....
Handed/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.

100 Moon Mill Suja'pur 180
69 Do. Shegaon 157
58 G G Kesha Aurangabad 145
93 Ralli Bros. Ellichpur 157
68 Do. Nasirabad 148
100 Do. Sangrur 145
100 Do. Nasirabad 145
200 Narshi Nagshi Beawar 145
100 Khatau Mill Arandol 135
50 Currimbhai Pandurna 150
60 Ital India Jalgaon 147
100 Breul & Co. Wun 165
100 Lalji Thakarshi Anjangaon
5 on to Umra.
100 P Crystal & Co. Warora 157
28th inst.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	3,938	186,719
Central India	874	171,929
Barsi and Nagar	3,624	100,837
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,803	43,322
Berar	5,723	305,212
Central Provinces	1,377	171,982
Total Oomras	17,339	979,931
Dholera	1,410	58,753
N.-W. Provinces		34,016
Rajputana	176	17,644
Sind-Punjab	275	74,609
Broach		7,186
Coompta & Dharwar		16,269
Westerns-Northerns		8,345
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,206
Persian	26	105
American		18,343
Egyptian & African	3,178	90,992
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		121
Total	22,404	1,369,604

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.
In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 22nd Jan.	Yesterday. This year.
Europe	3,979	215,742
Japan & China	4,300	706,708
Coast Ports		7,302
Up-country by Rail		56,523
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,924
Total	8,279	1,024,199

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date		
28-1-31	7333000	7324000
Receipts Yesterday		
28-1-31	14000	14000
Exports to date		
28-1-31	4430000	4897000
Stock at Ports		
23-1-31	4053000	2471000
Stock Interior Towns		
23-1-31	1696000	1439000
Stock Liverpool		
23-1-31	1091000	939000
Visible Supply		
23-1-31	8651000	6223000
Quantity in Sight		
23-1-31	10790000	11717000
Quantity out of Sight		
23-1-31	5830000	7497000

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	3
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	7	0
Silver Ready	42	5	0
Silver Settlement	42	4	0
Silver 2nd ,,	42	5	0

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

VERY QUIET MARKET

Further Long Liquidation

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The share market was very quiet to-day with further long liquidation. Business was limited and with no new feature, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was utter absence of demand and prices recorded a further fall. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 651/4 and declined to Rs. 648/12. At this level there was some covering and prices recovered to Rs. 652/8 and finally closed at Rs. 651/4. Fazal opened at Rs. 341/4 and after declining to Rs. 339/12, closed at Rs. 341/4. Pearls fluctuated within a range of one rupee and closed at Rs. 227/8. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 453/ and closed at 457/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 28/4 and declined to Rs. 27/12. On the whole the market was quiet and mostly transfer business was being put through.

MILLS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

100 Ahm. Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
250 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeini	651-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	250
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	357-8
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	71-4
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	341-14
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	125-10
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	340-9
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
150 Ta'a Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50-0
30 Tata Steel D.	281-4
70 Tata Steel	27-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	158-2
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	162-8
50 Bom. Telephone	43-12
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	457-8
50 Bombay Burma New	170
100 Ind. Bleaching	193-12
15 Scindia	6-9-0
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	67-8
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	273-12
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-12
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1155
500-125 Imperial Contr.	239-6
100-50 India	86-8
5 Union	3-3-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-8
70 Gwalior	86/8
250 Indian	136-14
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	555-0
100 Katni	151-4
100 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	146.4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	15
New India	1500
200.100 Oriental	1.500
10 Vulcan	5-4-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	620
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bombay Tram	113-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Hydro	1050
1000 Tata Power	630-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patit	113
100 Central Provin.	87-0
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8 xd
500 Tapti Valley	630
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23,32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jany.
14 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Early Feby.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16. 15/28 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29,32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 5/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 89.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4 85 11/16 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 28th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.83 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.11 28th inst.
London/Italy 92. 75 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 27th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 7/8 27th inst. 13 7/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 5/8 27th inst. 13 5/8 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/2 27th inst 30 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent 27th inst. 2 1/2 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 per cent 27th inst 2 5/8 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money—
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1971 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 88/14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.
Forward Rates:— 3rd February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-13-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/8/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay,, Jan. 29.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver. Very quiet. There was no special feature.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*SuezMaru	4616	19 Jan	31 Jan
Yoshimi Maru	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Takozaki Maru	10500	....	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Tarukuni Maru	12000	....	@8 Mar.
xIyo Maru	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atori Maru	16000	5 Feb	22 Feb
Yashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Asukuni Maru	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Aiyo Maru	21000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Nichiro Maru	12000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	12000	18 Mar.	24 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World four rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING 270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."
Then my task will be finished

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,938
Central India	874
Barsi-Nogger	3,624
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,803
Berar	5,723
Central Provinces	1,377
Dhollera	1,410
Rajputana	176
Sind-Punjab	275
Persians	26
Egyptians	3,178
Cotton	22,404
	Cwts.
Wheat	159,231
Linseed	477
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	2,693
Gingellyseeds	4,419
Groundnuts	37,232
Castorseeds	2,586
Rice	2,227
Myrabollams	6,360
Cottonseeds	31,166
Gram	7,145
Jowar	987
Maize	6
Barley	85
Bajree	7,041
	Tons.
Coal	6,221

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.
March close at 4s. 1-1/8d. —5/8d.
May close at 4s. 1-7/8d. —3/4d.
July close at 4s. 3-1/2d. —7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
March per bushel Dols. 79-1/4 —1/4.
May per bushel Dols. 81-5/8 —1/4.
July per bushel Dols. 65-1/8 —1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
March 1062 —8.
April 1070 —10.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Feb.-April 16s 4-1/2d. —1-1/2d.
May-Aug. 16s. 6d. —1-1/2d.

LONDON LINSEED.
Jan.-Feb. 58-3-9 —1s. 3d.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
March 123 —0.
May 134 —1.
July 142 —1.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).
Prices declined on more favourable weather, favourable crop reports and realising.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931.

Labour Govt. In Danger?

—:0:—

VOTE OF CENSURE TABLED.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Following the defeat of their motion for the rejection of the Trade Disputes Bill, the Conservatives tabled a vote of censure on the Government "for its policy of continuous additions to public expenditure at a time, when avoidance of all new charges and strict economy in the existing services are necessary to restore confidence and promote employment."

The Government will be asked to grant an early day for a debate on the resolution which is likely to embarrass the Liberals who have recently been drawing attention to the increasing burdens of public expenditure.—Reuter.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

—:0:—

Conservative Motion Defeated.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The House of Commons by 277 votes to 250 defeated the Conservative motion for the rejection of the Trade Disputes Bill which passed

MR. BALDWIN'S DILATORY MOTION REJECTED.

The House of Commons subsequently rejected by 306 votes to 244 the motion of Mr. Baldwin that the Bill should be considered by the Committee of the whole House. The Bill therefore goes to the small Standing Committee.

The Liberals, a great majority of whom abstained in the first division, supported the Government in the second division. Government's majority in the first division was larger than was expeted. The result was received with loud Ministerial cheers and waving of handkerchieves.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill's Outburst.

—:0:—

RUGBY, Jan. 28.

When the debate on the second reading of the Trade Disputes and Trades Unions Amendment Bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Winston Churchill vigorously attacked the measure. He defended the act of 1927 passed by the Conservative Government, which he contended, still had the overwhelming approval of the mass of the nation. The proposed measure, he described, as bad for the country, bad for the industry and not really in the best interests of the Trades Unions.

Solicitor-General Sir Stafford Cripps said that 1927 Act did much more than was necessary or wise in placing restrictions on the Trades Union's activities. The present Bill would provide ample safeguards against any usurpation of power by the Unions. It would remove the sense of injustice felt by the Trade Unions and it would maintain proper and adequate safeguards against usurpation of power by any class.—B. O. W.

NOT TO ENTER BORSAD.

Order Served On Dadubhai Desai.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai, ex-M.L.C., has been served with an order asking him not to enter Borsad for a period of two months. A similar order was served on Mr. A. V. Thakkar, member of the Servant of India Society.

DR. KANUGA SENTENCED.

Dr. Kanuga, Dictator, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, who was arrested and tried under Section 17 (1) and (2), Criminal Amendment Act, was sentenced to-day to four months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to 2 months' further imprisonment. He was placed in Class A.—A. P.

RELEASE ALL AND WITHDRAW ORDINANCES.

—:0:—

Mr. Sen Gupta Interviewed.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta and Mr. D. K. Lahery Chowdry M.L.A also arrived here to-day. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected to-day.

Mr. Sen Gupta, interviewed said that being a member of the Working Committee he was bound to refrain from expressing any opinion on the Premier's statement till the arrival of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, but it would be permissible for him to say that while the Viceroy appealed for calm and dispassionate consideration of the proposals, he persisted in the policy of letting out political prisoners in dribiets. The position was further aggravated by the action of the Calcutta Police on the very day of the Viceroy's announcement and on the eve of the release of Congress leaders.

"It is plain," said Mr. Sen Gupta, "that in the absence of many Congress leaders like Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and others, it would be difficult for any of the Working Committee to come to any decision on such important questions. Either the proposals do not meet the demands of the Nation or they do. If you think they do not and you are not prepared to so modify them so as to be acceptable to the Nation, then do not release us at all. If you think they do, or you are prepared so to modify them as to be acceptable to the Nation, release all, withdraw all Ordinances and change your policy. I have always held that when the question of settlement and amnesty is considered it is wrong to divide political prisoners into violent and non-violent classes.

"Taking all circumstances into consideration how can there be calm consideration of any proposal unless, first of all, political prisoners, violent or non-violent, are released; secondly, all political prosecutions withdrawn and under trial prisoners released; and thirdly, all Ordinances which allow of detention without trial withdrawn or repealed?"—

PRAYERS FOR PANDIT MOTILAL

As regards my immediate movements, I must hurry to Allahabad, much though I would have liked to have gone straight to Bengal to be amongst my old friends. The prayers of the whole nation will go Heavenwards for Pandit Motilal Nehru's immediate recovery. At this most critical period of our struggle, it will be nothing short of a calamity for the nation to be without his advice and guidance."—A. P. I.

SJT. ISHVERLAL DESAI ARRESTED.

—:0:—

'KESARIA DIN' CELEBRATIONS IN SURAT.

SURAT, Jan. 28.

Mr. Ishverlal Desai, fourth Congress dictator of the Surat District was arrested this evening under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the charge of assisting in operating the programme and managing the affairs of the Surat District Congress Committee which has been declared an unlawful association.

In connection with 'Kesaria Din' celebrations procession of ladies with Kesaria sarees, led by Dr. Sumant Mehta, paraded the main thoroughfares of the City and terminated at a meeting at the Castle Maidan.—A.P.

—:0:—

Sir Akbar Hydari is improving. His condition is favourable, but he will not be able to sail for India for at least a fortnight.—Reuter.

Lord Reading is suffering from influenza. He has cancelled his engagements for the week.—Reuter.

READING RULES THE ROOST.

—:0:—

"Sak" On "Mac's" Offer.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Mr. Saklatvala interviewed on the Round Table Conference deliberations said:—

The Reading Scheme is really the Government Scheme. It is not only the mailed fist, but a spiked fist in velvet gloves. The Viceroy will be a monstrous tyrant by law and the European community will continue to have monopoly rights of exploitation and robbery. The Europeans saw in ten years what the Indian merchants are after, and have devised iron chains.

Lord Peel has explained that when the Reading Scheme works, there will be no Parliamentary Democracy, and the Indians will charge them of another broken pledge, or if any democratic form will work, then the British Government will break down. This is really the explanation of Conservative objections.— "Hindustan Times Cable."

MESSRS. BASHYAM AND SUNDARAM ARRESTED.

—:0:—

PICKETING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

Mr. K. Bashyam and Mr. Sundaram with some volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops in Godown Street this evening. The police, headed by Mr. Ananthachari, Assistant Commissioner, arrived on the scene and ordered them to disperse, warning them that they constituted an unlawful assembly. Messrs. Bashyam and Sundaram who were seated in a shop did not move, and were forcibly dispersed and taken to the Flower Bazaar police station, where they were put under arrest and removed in a bus.—A. P.

MR. BASHYAM BELABOURED

—:0:—

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Enquiries show that Mr. K. Bashyam and Mr. Sundaram who were reported to have been arrested last evening were merely removed from the place by the police in a bus and left at a distance. It is stated that Mr. Bashyam was beaten, while the volunteers were being forcibly dispersed by the police.—A. P.

BOUND FOR ALLAHABAD.

—:0:—

Sjt. Rajagopalachari And Dr. Pattabi.

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Sjts. C. Rajagopalachariar and Dr. Pattabi Seetharamayya, two of the original membes of the Congress Working Committee, who were released on Monday from the Vellore Jail, left for Allahabad this morning by the Grand Trunk Express. They addressed a crowded public meeting last night at Gokhale Hall, on the Premier's statement. Both considered it essential that Foreign Relations and the Control of the Army should be transferred to Responsible Ministers.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE.

—:0:—

PRIME MINISTER TO DISCUSS WITH RIVAL PARTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister having broken the deadlock in the Lancashire cotton dispute by inviting the representatives of employers and opeatives' organisations to meet him in London to-morrow, hopes of early settlement are revived. It is anticipated that the Prime Minister will be accompanied by the Minister for Labour. It will be recalled that Mr. MacDonald's intervention in somewhat similar circumstances in the dispute in 1929 resulted in settlement by arbitration.—B. O. W.

National Flag was taken at Amraoti in procession by ten thousand people of all classes. A meeting was held when resolutions of independence proclamation and congratulations to workers in national struggle were adopted.

A bulletin says that Princess Beatrice maintained her strength during the day.—Reuter.

PICKETING RESUMED IN DELHI

—:0:—

Congress Volunteers Belaboured.

FOREIGN CLOTH BALES SET FIRE TO.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Seventeen persons were arrested and subsequently released in connection with picketing which was resumed to-day. Congress volunteers spotted two bales of foreign cloth belonging to the Mussalmans, as they were passing through Burn Bastion Road and stopped them from being taken to the city, whereupon the owners started belabouring the volunteers. An altercation ensued, when the Hindus of the locality protested against the Mussaimans taking the law into their own hands and not sending for the police and if necessary, as a result of which four persons were injured. Meanwhile the bales were set fire to with kerosine, but police quickly arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire before serious damage was done to the bales.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BENGAL

Arrests And Convictions.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

For leading a procession of boys and girls with flags and badges on the Independence Day, Sjt. Golabchandra Bhansari was sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

As a protest against the conviction of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose the Mayor of Calcutta, this evening's special general meeting of the Howrah Municipality was adjourned.

Bankura, Jan. 27.—An order under section 144 C. R. P.C. for seven days was promulgated here. Two persons were arrested in connection with the 'Independence Day' procession.

Reports of the 'Independence Day' celebration show the several volunteers were arrested by the police, who dispersed the procession by a lathi charge at Tamluk, while celebrations at Faridpur Malda and Khulna were not interfered by the police.

Faridpur, Jan. 27.—Sjt. Bijoychandra Banerjee ex detenue and Ag. president of the District Civil Disobedience Council, who was arrested on November 19, under section 108 C. R. P. C., while lying ill at the Congress camp as a sequel to the 'Jawaharlal Day' celebrations was to-day sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment. He did not take part in the proceedings.

Dinapur 21/1—Under sections 157 and 117 I.P.C. the police arrested Sjt. Nalinikant Adhikari leader of the Balurghat Bar Association, Sjt. Likendra Sen, pleader, Sjt. Narain Sarkar, assistant secretary to the local Congress and three others on the 'Independence Day' when a procession of 3,000 people including women paraded the streets.—A.P. Special.

Bengali Editor Jailed

—:0:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Sjt. Gopallal Sanyal, Editor of "Bangabani", a vernacular daily published from the 'Liberty" Office, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Police Magistrate of Alipore on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly in connection with the "Independence Day" celebration. Sjt. Sanyal hoisted a tricoloured flag in a public park in south Calcutta, in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order —A. P. Special.

LATE MME. ANNA PAVLOVA.

—:0:—

BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—The body of Madame Anna Pavlova arrived in London this morning from Gravesend and was taken to the Russian Orthodox Church for lying in state until tomorrow.—B. O. W.

Inward Air Mail Delayed.

—:0:—

KARACHI, Jan. 28

The Inward Airmail is delayed by 24 hours owing to bad weather.—A. P.

CUT IN POLICE GRANT.

—:0:—

Carried In Madras Council.

SIR M. USMAN'S APOLOGIA FOR "LATHI RAJ."

MADRAS, Jan 28

By 56 votes against 33, the Madras Council carried this afternoon Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty's cut in the police demand for providing for increased expenditure necessitated by the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Sir Mahomed Usman, the Home Member, replying said that he recognised that the 'lathi regime' was irritating It gave no pleasure either to the police or the Government to deal lathi blows, but they had to do it because, law and order had to be maintained. Advertising to lathi charge at Peddapuram, he said that soon after reading the press reports, he deputed the Inspector-General of Police to proceed to the spot and make a report, as a result of which he was able to say that the police had received information from village officials that certain supporters of the civil disobedience movement were meeting under the guise of a picnic party to devise a programme of future Congress work in the district. The Deputy Superintendent being satisfied that they were conspiring to lay plans against Government, declared the Assembly unlawful and after allowing some time for them to disperse, ordered their forcible dispersal.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

murder British officials particularly Government servants during March and October 1930. But now you are talking of April 1929."

"NO LIGHT ON CONSPIRACY"

Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, said that Durgadevi and Sukhdev Raj who were absconding in the present case were also connected with the Lahore Conspiracy.

Magistrate: Is it your case that the accused wanted to wage war against the King?

Mr. Mankar: We have got no evidence to prove that. This charge is of "a lower character."

Witness continuing said that he searched the house of Bhagwati Charan of the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Bhagwaticharan was not found but his wife Durgadevi was in the house. Her age was about 25.

Mr. Mankar: What was the upshot of your inquiries?

Mr. Gadkari: I object to this question. What has this got to do with this case. Does Mr. Mankar wants us to believe that because one man is a revolutionary therefore his wife is also a revolutionary?

Mr. Gadkari said the evidence that the prosecution had led so far had not shed any light on the alleged conspiracy of the accused.

'ATTEMPT TO RESCUE BHAGHAT SINGH'.

Mr. Mankar submitted that the prosecution case was that Sukhdev Raj (an absconder in this case) came to Bombay for the object of collecting funds "to rescue" Bhagat Singh by throwing bombs on the prisonvan and that the present accused collected funds for that object.

Continuing his evidence witness said that after a certain bomb explosion in Lahore Durgadevi absconded and she was now wanted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. She had not yet been traced.

"MAKE A NOTE OF THAT."

Sukhdev Raj was also wanted by the Lahore police. Witness identified a photograph of Sukhdev Raj seized in Vaid Villa, Santa Cruz, where Sukhdev Raj stayed. Witness said he had arrested Sukhdev Raj in 1929.

Magistrate: How did he escape?

Mr. Mankar: The case against him was withdrawn.

Mr. Gadkari. I want your worship to make a note of that.

Shown copies of book entitled "War of Independence" witness said these were printed in Lahore by revolutionaries and circulated.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Friday.

"BOY WITH LONG HAIR."

'Approver's Story In Lamington Road Shooting Case.

DEFENCE COUNSEL OBJECTS TO IRRELEVANT ISSUES.

When the Lamington Road shooting case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, the approver, Shankar Narayen Moghe, gave further evidence.

In this case Ganesh R. Vaishampayan, Janardhan B. Barat, Purshottam H. Barve, Shivram V. Devdhar, Sadashiv K. Upadhe, Vishnu V. Dhamankar and Shanker J. Shinde are charged with criminal conspiracy and attempt to murder.

At the outset Mr. Gadkari who appeared for some of the accused submitted that the evidence of the approver so far was quite irrelevant. Unless the witness first described the conspiracy, he should not be allowed to refer to irrelevant matters.

The Magistrate thought that the prosecution was trying to prove that although the conspiracy took place between March and October, 1930, the idea "to submit the Government" originated long ago. That idea was that the creed of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi was no good and that violence should be propagated through Akhadas and Melas.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, said that although the conspiracy was hatched during a certain period, the prosecution was entitled to show that the accused were convicted with certain activities even before the conspiracy.

The approver was then called in the witness-box. He said that a malee (gardener) of Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar came to him with a note asking for 19 copies of the "War of Independence".

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Gadkari: How is this relevant? It seems that the prosecution wants to bring in the name of Savarkar in this case.

Witness again referred to a "talk" he had with Bapat in a room in July, 1930. He also referred to a religious dialogue which took place in his house at which Vaishampayan, Bapat and Upadhe were present. At the conclusion of the discourse Vaishampayan asked witness whether he had seen the Mela started by Kale of the Vyam Mandir.

Witness replied that he was not on good terms with Kale. Thereupon Vaishampayan invited witness to see the Mela and study a character named "Swami". Vaishampayan also told witness that particular dialogue "Swami" "showed the path that youths should follow".

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Vaishampayan, the first accused, also advised witness to start a club and promised to get men "for propaganda work". Witness was also to start a Gita class at which Vaishampayan would expound the Bhagvat Gita. Accordingly in September witness started a Gita class in September, 1930.

Witness further stated that Vaishampayan gave a lecture during the Ganpati festival last year at the Parel Tramway Union at which Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe presided. Vaishampayan was also arranging debates among students.

Proceeding witness said that at the end of August, 1930, the first accused sent his wife to Dr. Kane at Bhavnagar as she was ill. Vaishampayan then stayed with one Swami and "two other persons". Witness then produced a group photograph and pointed out the "two other men" who were living with the first accused.

MAHARAJA ALSO THERE!

Mr. Talpade: There is also the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in this group photograph. (Laughter.)

Witness further stated that he saw a "Gujerati" woman aged about 26 and a boy aged 8 at different times at Vaishampayan's house.

Proceeding witness said that one day he went to the house of Vaishampayan. He found the doors closed. When he was admitted inside, he found "two other men" there. The first had goggles and smallpox marks on his face. The second told witness that his name was Khare. Witness learnt from conversation that "Khare" did not know Marathi.

"BOY WITH LONG HAIR"

Witness also saw "Khare" playing with the "boy with long hair" who was the son of Sharda when witness again visited Vaishampayan he learnt that Sharda and her boy had left for Bhavnagar.

Four or five days later Sharda and her boy returned to Vaishampayan's house. As the wife of Vaishampayan was away Sharda used to cook food and they also brought meals from a hotel known as "Sugra's Bhojanalaya."

Proceeding witness said that he was a member of the Telegraph Cooperative Society and Vaishampayan asked him if he could get a loan of Rs. 1000. Witness asked Vaishampayan why he wanted a loan and what he was doing with his salary. Vaishampayan replied that he had spent a large amount for the "rescue" of Bhagat Singh of the Lahore Conspiracy case. Besides he wanted to purchase a motor car for Bapat (second accused) to start a training class in motor driving.

Vaishampayan also told witness that the motor car would also come handy "for their work."

Proceeding witness said that Swami (who is absconding) and Vaishampayan (first accused) one day asked him how much money was being distributed in the telegraph office for salaries every month and also how many persons accompanied the cashier when he carried the money from the Bank to the office.

"A JOKE".

Witness gave the information and asked Vaishampayan "Do you want to commit a dacoity of our salaries."

Swami told witness that a time would come when every educated man would havt to commit such dacoities.

Vaishampayan added that it was a joke but their last resource would be to commit a dacoity. He also observed that a motor car was a necessity for such purposes.

Witness then related how Vaishampayan became a member of the Telegraph Cooperative Society for the purpose of securing a loan of Rs. 1,000.

Witness then referred to the "Gita Class" which he started in September. This classes met on Sunday's four or five times. These classes were attended by some of the accused.

At two of these classes Vaishampayan delivered speeches on "untouchability".

Proceeding witness said that October 1 Vaishampayan secured a loan of Rs. 1,000. The very next day he gave Bapat Rs. 120. Witness thought a jealousy existed between Bapat (second accused) and Upadhe (fifth accused) as both were telling him that they were held in greater confidence by Vaishampayan. A few days later Vaishampayan told witness that he (Vaishampayan) "had purchased Bapat and Upadhe was a man who would carry out his orders to the letter."

MOTOR CAR FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

Proceeding witness related how he came to be acquainted with Shinde, the seventh accused. A lecture was arranged at the place of the witness on October 5 when Shinde attended. Vaishampayan introduced Shinde to witness observing at the same time. "Shinde has got a motor car. I hope he will give as the use of the car whenever we want it for national work." To this Shinde replied "It is always at your service".

'HOW IS THIS RELEVANT?

Khan Saheb Sayed Adil. Saheb, Deputy Superintendent of Police C. I. D. Lahore gave evidence when the Court met after lunch. He said that he was one of the Investigating Officers in the Lahore Conspiracy Case in which Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death. One of the accused in case Jatindas was died in the Jail. A special tribunal was set up to try the case. There were five absconders in the case. They were Chandrashekar Azad, alias Panditji, Bhagawati Charan alias Arjun, Kailaspati alias Kalicharan and two others. Witness was arrested in connection with this case Sukhdev, and two others on April 15, 1929 in a factory belonging to the Revolutionaries.

Magistrate: How is all this relevent. Your case is that the present accused conspired to

(Continued in column 5

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